PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,846—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1892.

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As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th Sept.
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2985	500	A Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1100	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

September 22nd.	October 20th.
October 6th.	November 3rd.
"	17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 3, 1892.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
20th Sept. 20th Oct. 17th Nov.
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Aug. 25, 1892.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct
IMPERATRIX	F. Jaeger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	650	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

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	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA VALERIA	G. Mettel	6,000	750	8th Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
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ANCHOR LINE.



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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	21st Sept.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	6th Oct.

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Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Steward, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class passengers.
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S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 15th Sept., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 14th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 17th September, at 10 a.m., via Coast ports.
FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 18th September, at 11 a.m. or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th September, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
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Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.
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Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.
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TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.
A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed lexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm,
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WILL APPEAR IN THE LATEST GAIETY SUCCESS.

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THE undersigned will be glad to receive offers from Indian Manufacturers if the Articles noted in (a) Letters gilt and brass (as E. S. W. M., &c.) average size about ¾ inch long, for shoulder straps of tunics, frocks and forage caps. (b) Figures gilt and brass (as 1, 2, 3, 4. 0, &c.) average size about ¾ inch long, for shoulder straps of tunics and frocks and for forage caps. the margin bonafide of Indian manufacture can be supplied by them. If so, the cost at which the Articles required can be supplied should be quoted.

It must be understood that unless prices quoted are less than, or at most equal to, English Rates, Government will not sanction their purchase locally.

Samples of the Articles required can be seen, if necessary, in the Stores of this Department from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on any working day. The probable annual requirements are noted below:—

Letters,	Gilt	of sorts,	55	pairs.
Do.	Brass	,,	1,260	,,
Figures	Gilt	,,	120	,,
Do.	Brass	,,	1,366	,,

Communications on the subject will be received up to noon on Monday, the 20th of October, 1892.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
Supdt., Army Clothing.

NOTICE is hereby given that FAKEER MAHOMED bin SHAIK HOOSSEIN MIREKAR and SHAIK SHABOODIN SHAIK DAWOOD MIREKAR, of Bombay, Mahomedan, Inhabitants, have CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Erskine Road without the Fort, and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 226 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the House of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the West by the house of Memon Rehemtulla Futtey Mahomed, on or towards the North by the Public Road called Null Bazaar, and on or towards the South by the Eraskine Road aforesaid, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2845, New No. 9827, Old Survey No. 3-2889, and New Survey No. 4713, and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal taxes under C Ward Nos. 6809, 7938, and Street Nos. 56, 1, 5, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Luximon Dajee and other tenants of the vendors.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived—Dated at Bombay, this 10th day of September.

BICKNELL & MERWANJEE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of GIGA NATHU, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

RATTONJI BAPUBHAI, VIRJI NATHU and JIWAN PARMANAND, the Surviving Executors named in the of the Deceased ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 6th day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 6th day of September, 1892.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, D. & JAMSETJI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

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R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....................Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital.......................... ,, 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

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Under instructions from the mortgagees, and with the consent of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Robert Taylor, an insolvent, trading under the name and firm of Mrs. Taylor, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, and TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 13th and 14th inst., at 1 p.m. on each day, on the premises at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the millinery, shop furniture, &c., &c., in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

The property is on view.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE BUNGALOW AT LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION, WORLEE.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said bungalow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 13, 1892.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 19th Instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 9th September, 1892.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To THE CHAIRMAN,
BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—Under Rule X. of the Chamber, we have to request you TO CALL A GENERAL MEETING of the Members to consider, and, if approved, to pass, the subjoined Resolution, with a view to its being forwarded to the Government of India:—

"That this Chamber considers that serious difficulty and danger to Commerce have arisen from the violent fluctuations in the Sterling Value of the Rupee, fluctuations which do not arise from the incidents of Eastern Trade, and are not such as can be foreseen by the most prudent Traders. That the development of the resources of the Country by the assistance of European capital is thereby seriously checked, and the execution of Public Works and Construction of Railways calculated to add to the prosperity of the country altogether prevented. The Chamber, therefore, prays that Government will give this matter their earnest and early attention with a view to the adoption of such measures as may result in a more stable rate of Exchange between India and the Countries trading with her."

We are, Sir,
Yours Faithfully,

Per pro., C. MACDONALD & Co.,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
E. MULLER,
JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Bombay, 6th September 1892.

IN Accordance with the foregoing Requisition, A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY, 14th September, 1892, at 4 P.M.

J. L. SYMONS,
Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 7th September, 1892.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 673 OF 1889.

ABDOOL RAHIMON BEG MAHOMED HAJI ABD RAHIMON, of Bombay Memon Mahomedan, Merchant, Inhabitant, residing at Colsa Molla, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

VS.

CHIMNAJI RAGHOWJI, of Bombay, Hindu Contractor, Inhabitant, residing at Doongree Jail Road, outside the Fort of Bombay..........Defendant.

AND

KAIKHUSROO SORABJI NARIMAN.........Claimant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 9th day of June, 1890, it was ordered interalia that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,310 for rent up to the 30th June, 1890, with interest thereon at nine per cent. per annum from the respective dates when the rent became due till payment, and Rs. 858-1-0 for taxed costs, including costs of an injunction and that the Plaintiff should receive from the hands of the Receiver the net balance of the rent recovered by him in this Suit and when received should give Defendant Credit therefor against the aforesaid sum of Rs. 1,310, and that the Defendant should pay the balance of the said sum of Rs. 1,310 and also the interest thereon and the costs of this Suit on or before the 8th August, 1890, and that until such payment, the Plaintiff should have a charge for such payment on the Defendant's property, situate in a village at Onsari, in Khaira Zilla, Poona, and that in case of default on the part of the Defendant in payment of the balance of the said rent, interest, and costs within the time aforesaid the term mentioned in the lease annexed to the plaint should be considered at an end and that the Plaintiff in such latter case should be entitled to recover the said balance of rent and interest and costs either from the Defendant or from the said Khair property and that the Defendant should pay rent regularly as provided in the said lease from the 1st July, 1890, to the Plaintiff, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns and that he should complete the unfinished building within five months from the date of the Decree; And whereas by an order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, on the 11th day of February 1892, it was interalia ordered that the Sheriff should SELL the TWO PROPERTIES hereinafter described by PUBLIC AUCTION, and that out of the sale proceeds he should pay in the first instance the costs, charges, and expenses of the sale, and then in the next place pay and satisfy the amount of the claim of the said mortgagee and claimant Surgeon-Major Kaikhusroo Sorabji Nariman, together with his costs of the Notice, dated the 1st day of December, 1891, therein referred to and of the said order.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale dated the 30th day of June, 1892, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of Shunkar Chimnaji, Vishnoo Chimnaji, and Luxumon Chimnaji, sons, and Condibai, widow of the Defendant abovenamed, in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, built, and now standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, at Nowroji Hill, 1st Row, in the sub-district of Mandvi, assessed under No. 66, and containing by admeasurement fifty feet in length and thirty-three feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Nowroji Hill, 1st Row, on or towards the West by the property of Jeewan Pudman Coley, on the North by the property of Ramji Jaitha, on the South by the property of Chimnaji Raghowji, and which said premises was formerly in the occupation of Jeewan Pudman and Krishnaji Nimbaji and others, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Chimnaji Raghowji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the dwelling house thereon, erected and built, and now standing thereon, situate on the West side of the Nowroji Hill, 2nd Row, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 56 and registered in the books of the Fazendar under No. 144, and admeasuring twenty-two feet in breadth and sixty feet in length, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Nowroji Hill, 2nd Row, on or towards the West partly by a passage and partly by the house of Bhiva Janoji Coley, on or towards the North by vacant ground and house of Purshotam bin Jootcha, and on or towards the South by the house of Valoo Pilaji Coley, and all which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Ramji Subhedar Raghoo Hurry, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Chimnaji Raghowji.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the date and at the hours and places undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder the right, title and interest of the said Shunker Chimnaji, Vishnoo Chimnaji, and Luxumon Chimnaji, sons, and Condibai, widow of the Defendant abovenamed, as also the right, title and interest of the mortgagee and claimant Surgeon-Major Kaikhusroo Nariman, under the Indenture of Mortgage, next hereinafter referred to in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

The properties firstly and secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 and 4 O'clock P.M. respectively on TUESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1892.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are liable:—

Kaikhusroo Sorabji Nariman claims the sum of Rupees Ten Thousand and twenty-three or thereabouts, for principal and interest and compound interest due to him both as absolute owner and as administrator of the estate of Sorabji Rustomji Nariman under a deed of mortgage, dated the 20th April, 1885, executed by the abovenamed Defendant Chimnaji Raghowji in favour of Sorabji Rustomji Nariman and further interest up to the date of payment.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Shunker Chimnaji, Vishnoo Chimnaji, and Luxumon Chimnaji, sons, and Condibai, widow of the Defendant abovenamed, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Shunker Chimnaji, Vishnoo Chimnaji, and Luxumon Caimnaji, sons, and Condibai, widow of the defendant abovenamed, have no saleable interest whatever, in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser. The properties are sold with the consent and concurrence of the said mortgagee and claimant.

The properties will be sold subject to the reserved prices fixed for them by the said Judge's order, dated the fifth day of February, 1892, viz. Rs. 8,000 for the property firstly here in before described and bearing Collector's No. 66, and Rs. 3,000, for the property secondly described and bearing Collector's No. 56.

The abovenamed claimant has obtained permission to bid at the Sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, provided that this condition shall not apply to the claimant Surgeon-Major Kaikhusroo Sorabji Nariman, so far as his claim to the property extends, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government after defraying the expenses of the sale, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 12th Day of August, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay

MESSRS. BHAISHANKER AND KANGA,
Attorneys for Claimant.

DR. ESENJEE'S

WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

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SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 350. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1892.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

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GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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ORANGE PEKOE.	HIMALAYA MIXTURE.
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Outstation commissions carefully executed.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION

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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, 3 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Lyons' Tourists, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sabarmati and La Seyne left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Methley Hall and Fazilka left the dock yesterday.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients, treated during the last month, was 5,296, the daily average being 170. The total of new patients was 839.

THEFT AT IMAMBARA ROAD.—Abdul Shaik Ismail, residing on the first floor of a house, at Imambara Road, reports that the lock of his door was wrenched off during his absence from home, on Sunday afternoon, and a box was forced open, and property, collectively valued at Rs. 110-14-0, was stolen therefrom.

LYONS' TOURIST AND PLEASURE PARTY.—The smart little company, now appearing at the Novelty Theatre, will produce this evening "Faust Up to Date." The version is said to be the same as that now being staged at the Gaiety, London. In the hands of Mr. Lyons' versatile combination an enjoyable performance may be relied upon.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. Infantry, at six o'clock, this evening :—

March of the Peers	Iolanthe	Sullivan.
Overture	Macbeth	J. H. Halton.
Valse	Daddy	Bucalossi.
National Fantasia	Scotland's Pride	C. Godfrey.
Valse	Fantaisie	C. Coote.
Quadrille	Paul Jones	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SMALL CAUSES COURT CASE.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. S. Browne appeared before Mr. Vanderstraten, Fifth Judge, Small Causes Court, as a constituted attorney for Mr. John Ross, of Alexandria, Egypt, to recover from Mr. G. R. Neill, the sum of Rs. 100, being instalments due for the months of July and August. Mr. Turner, solicitor, represented the defendant. His honour, after hearing the counsel, passed an ex-parte decree for the sum of Rs. 100 in favour of the plaintiffs, payable within one month.

GOA NEWS.—It appears that the High Court will not be altogether abolished, but the number of judges, five at present, will be reduced. Lieut. Assa Castel Branco has been appointed fiscal chief of Diu.—A panic was created here when the treasury of Goa refused to accept British notes. Rumours were circulated that the Bombay Currency Office did not accept notes written on the back. There was no order from Government to refuse payment, though it was done. Speculators made good bargains by cashing the notes at 2 per cent. discount.—The new military organisation in Goa will throw forty officers out of employment.—There are rumours that H. E. the Governor-General is to be transferred to Mozambique.

A COWARDLY ASSAILANT.—On Saturday night, at about 11 o'clock, a Mahomedan fireman, named Allumkhan Allykhan, residing in a room, on the first story of a chawl, at DeLisle Road, while returning home from work, found some one lying in a narrow passage leading to his room. Thinking him to be a thief Allumkhan went up to him and inquired what had brought him there at such a late hour of the night. The stranger without giving any reply jumped upon the complainant and gave him a severe blow on the neck, with a long sharpened nail, thereby inflicting a wound about an inch long and a quarter of an inch deep. Allumkhan tried to seize the assailant, but he tripped up the complainant, and made off. The injured fireman was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the wound being dressed, he was allowed to return home.

THEFT OF A WAIST-CHAIN.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Roberts, charged a Hindoo, named Babaji Janu, aged 30 years, an old offender, who had three previous convictions against him, with the theft of a silver waist-chain, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to Rajkee Devjee, and another, named Raghu Rama, aged 25 years, on a charge of abetment of the same. It appeared that on Saturday evening, at about 5 o'clock the complainant went in company of the two accused to Coorla. While returning home they all took some liquor, the complainant got drunk, and the first accused taking advantage of the complainant's drunken state, removed the silver chain from his waist, while the second accused assisted him in the act. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate convicted them of the offence and sentenced Babajee to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and Raghu to three months's imprisonment with hard labour.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Charles MacCarthy, an Abkari Inspector, charged Rahimbux, a Mahomedan fakir, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with selling two pice worth of ganja without a license from the Collector of Customs, in contravention of the Abkari Act. The Inspector stated to his Worship that the accused kept a room in Memonwada, where he sold ganja, and caused a nuisance to the neighbours, who addressed a complaint to the Collector of Customs, who deputed the Inspector to make enquiries into the matter. The Inspector gave some marked coins to two peons and instructed them to go to the accused's room and purchase ganja. The peons, accordingly went to the accused's room and purchasing some ganja, they sat there to consume the same. Meanwhile the Inspector came up to the room, and, on searching Rahimbux, found two of the marked coins in his pocket. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Watt, a pilot, charged Keshow Molram, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with obstructing in the navigation of the harbour by coming across the bows of the s. s. Leibai, while that vessel was being taken out of the Prince's Dock on the night of the 8th instant, and thereby committing a breach of the Bombay Port rules. Mr. Watt informed his Worship that the accused's prow was lying in the way of the steamer at a distance of about 900 yards from the dock. He searched for the accused, who was nowhere to be found, and as a consequence the steamer had to be detained for some hours. The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate remarked that it was a very dangerous practice to come in the way of a steamer, as it involved the risk of small craft being run down and foundered. The accused had acted in defiance of the Bombay Port rules, and his Worship, therefore, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

THE BAIO FIELD FORCE.

THE following orders have been issued for the concentration of the troops composing the force at Darband by the 1st of October.

Numbers 4 and 6 Companies, Bengal Sappers and Miners—arrives at Abbottabad on 15th September; arrives at Oghi on 18th September. 4th Sikh Infantry—arrives Darband on 25th September. Number 1 Kohat Mountain Battery—arrives Darband on 26th September. Bedfordshire Regiment—arrives Abbottabad on 22nd September; arrives Darband on 27th September. Wing of the 11th Bengal Lancers—arrives Haripur on 26th September. Arrives Darband on 28th September. No. 3 British Mountain Battery; arrives Abbottabad on 23rd September; arrives Darband on 28th September. No. 9 British Mountain Battery—arrives Abbottabad on 24th September; arrives at Darband on 29th September. 30th Punjab Infantry—arrives Haripur on 27th September; arrives Darband on 29th September. No. 8 British Mountain Battery—arrives Abbottabad on 25th September; arrives Darband on 30th September. 25th Punjab Infantry—arrives Haripur on 28th September; arrives Darband on 30th September. One Wing, 60th Rifles—arrives Abbottabad on 26th September; arrives Darband on 1st October. 5th Gurkha Rifles—arrives Darband on 1st October. 2-5th Gurkha Rifles—arrives Darband on 1st October. 2nd Wing, 60th Rifles—arrives Haripur on 29th September. Arrives Darband on 1st October.

Two companies of the 4th Sikhs have arrived at Darband from Abbottabad, to guard the commissariat, &c., now being collected there, and already one month's supplies for troops and followers having been ordered to be laid in there. The troops are to be equipped on the field service scale, and the summer scale of clothing for troops and followers has been ordered. In addition to the above troops the Seaforth Highlanders are ordered to reach Abbottabad by the 1st October, and to form a reserve there. Negotiations are, however, still proceeding with Hashim Ali Khan and the Izazai tribes, the result of which is anxiously awaited. The thirty days' grace allowed expire on the 24th instant. The Commissioner of Peshawar having come here to confer with Sir William Lockhart, at the latter's invitation, left yesterday for Nathia Gull.

CRICKET.

RECRUITS VS. OLD SOLDIERS.

A CRICKET match was played at Colaba, on Thursday, the 8th September, between a team selected by the Bugle Major, and a team of time-expired men selected by Pioneer Croft. The teams were designated Recruits and Old Soldiers, and great interest was taken in the game. Victory rested with the Recruits by 17 runs on the 1st innings. The Old Soldiers' team was very strong in bowling, whilst the recruits had a powerful batting eleven. Play started punctually at 10-30 a. m., the recruits sending in Wigley and Maroney to face the bowling of Dagnall and Hammond; with the score at 2 Maroney was bowled, making room for Pope, the score was carried to 13 when Wigley fell a victim to a shooter from Dagnall. Riley was next in, but shortly after lost Pope who made room for Wilson, the last comer did not trouble the scorers. The next man in, the Recruits' captain and Riley carried the score from 25 for 4 to 49 for 5 when the latter was bowled. The Bugle Major who had a man in to run for him retired at the same time. Gascoine and Hardy carried the score to 65 before the former was bowled, making room for Waterhouse. The partnership of Hardy and Waterhouse realized 24 runs before the latter was caught and bowled by Mawson. Sherdon, the next man, failed to score. Candlish the last man scored 1, when Hardy lost his wicket for a well-played 24.

The Old Soldiers went in at 12-45 to face the attack of Sherdon and Gascoine. Croft and Dagnall were the first pair of batsmen, Croft played prettily, and made some telling strokes on the off side. Dagnal scored 1 when he was run out, making room for Mawson, who was bowled by Sherdon, (6-2-1). Bailey came in to the assistance of his captain, but fell to a shooter from Gascoine, (7-3-1). Peel, the next man, did a little better, but did not stay long, falling a victim to Gascoine, (15-4-4). Kelly and Croft now made a few runs almost doubling the score; here Kelly fell, bowled by Gascoine, (29-5-12). Farrell did not trouble the scorers being sent back by a shooter from Gascoine, (29-6-0). Young, the next man, soon raised the score by some big hits, this player hit at every thing, and helped to put on 40 runs for the wicket ere he was run out, (69-7-17). Hammond who took the vacant wicket lost Croft soon after he came in being unfortunately run out for a well-played 31, (71-8-31). Bamforth did not score, being bowled by Sherdon, (72-9-0). Dendridge the last man had scored 2, when Hammond was bowled by Sherdon, (75-10-3).

The Recruits commenced their second innings at 3 p.m., Candlish and Waterhouse facing the bowling of Dagnall and Mawson. With the score at 3 Waterhouse was run out, (3-1-0), Hardy who followed shared the same fate, (6-2-3). Sherdon joined Candlish, and the pair added 17 runs for the third wicket before the former was stumped, (23-3-13). Gascoine was bowled after scoring 1, (24-4-1). The Bugle-Major took the vacancy at the wicket, but unfortunately got caught in the long field from a huge drive by Dendridge, (24-5-0). Maroney who followed shared the same fate, (24-6-0). Wilson was next on the list, but lost Candlish who had played very steadily for 7, (24-7-7). Pope, the next man very soon lost Wilson, who was bowled after adding 1 to the score, (25-8-1). On Sergeant Wigley joining Pope a different complexion was put on the game entirely, this wicket added 17 runs before Pope succumbed to a beauty from Hammond (42-9-8). Riley, the last man, with Wigley added 14 for the last wicket, before Riley was stumped in, rushing out to one of Mawson's slows, Riley scored 13, in which there was a beautiful cut for 6, (56-10-13).

The Old Soldiers with 74 runs to get to win, and only three-quarters of an hour to get them in did their best to secure victory. The Captain and Young faced the bowling of Alsopp and Riley. Young very soon lost his wicket, being bowled by Riley, (4-1-3). Peel came to the assistance of his captain, and contributed 7, when he was well caught by Wilson, at cover point, (13-2-7). Dagnall, the next man, did not trouble the scorers, being bowled by Riley, (14-3-0). Bailey played carefully for 5 when he was caught at cover point by Wilson who had to run a good distance to catch the ball, (23-4-5). Mawson who came in next ran himself out very foolishly, (23-5-0). Kelly added 4 when he was bowled by Allsopp, (28-6-4). Farrell added 3 when he fell a victim to one of Riley's leg breaks, (31-7-3). Dendridge, the next man, had scored 1, when he lost his captain who had been playing a defensive game, (37-8-13). Time being up the match ended as before stated in a win for the Recruits. The Old Soldiers still wanted 37 runs to win and only 2 wickets to fall. Unfortunately owing to an accident, the captain of the Recruits' team was unable to field in the first innings. The fielding on both sides was good, neither side giving any chances.

RECRUITS K. O. Y. L. I.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Sergt Wigley, b Dagnall	4	not out	10
Pte Maroney, b Hammond	2	c Farrell, b Dagnall	0
Pte Pope, c Young, b Hammond	8	b Hammond	8
Bugler Riley, b Dagnall	15	st Peel, b Mawson	13
Pte Wilson, c Young, b Hammond	0	b Dagnall	1
Bug-Maj Allsopp, (capt) retired	15	c Dendridge, b Mawson	0
Pte Gascoine, b Mawson	8	b Dagnall	1
Pte Hardy, b Dagnall	24	run out	3
Clr-Sergt Waterhouse, c and b Mawson	8	run out	0
Pte Sherdon, c and b Dagnall	0	st Peel, b Mawson	13
Bug Candlish, not out	1	c Bailey, b Dagnall	7
Extras	7		
Total	92	Total	56

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.		O.	R.	M.	W.
Dagnall	19·4	43	2	4	Hammond	3	4	..	1
Hammond	13	29	1	3	Mawson	10	22	..	3
Mawson	6	13	..	2	Kelly	3	14	..	..
					Dagnall	6	16	2	4

OLD SOLDIERS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Pte Dagnall, run out	1	b Riley	0
Pte Croft, run out	31	c Maroney, b Allsopp	13
Pte Mawson, b Sherdon	1	run out	0
Pte Bailey, b Gascoine	1	c Wilson, b Allsopp	5
Pte Peel, b Gascoine	4	c Wilson, b Allsopp	7
Pte Kelly, b Gascoine	12	b Allsopp	4
Pte Farrel, b Gascoine	0	b Riley	3
Pte Young, run out	17	b Riley	3
Pte Hammond, b Sherdon	3	did not bat	
Pte Bamsforth, b Sherdon	0	did not bat	
Pte Dendridge, not out	2	not out	1
Extras	3		1
Total	75	Total	37

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.		O.	R.	M.	W.
Sherdon	14	33	1	3	Allsopp	7·3	19	2	4
Gascoine	10	31	..	4	Riley	7	17	..	3
Allsopp	3	8	..	..					

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. Y. M. C. A. C. CLUB.

This match was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground on Saturday last, in the presence of a large gathering. The Parsee Gymkhana having won the toss sent in the Kanga brothers against the bowling of F. Clark and Hale. The Gymkhana made a very bad start, the telegram board showing 23 runs only for 4 wickets down. Spencer came to the rescue, and he and M. D. Kanga carried the total to 74 runs, when he was caught out. He made 19 runs. Then Cursetjee joined Spencer, and both of them carried the total to 97 runs, when Spencer was run out. He made 42 runs. With the total of 101 runs, for 7 wickets down, the Gymkhana captain declared his innings closed, at 4-35 p.m. F. Clark bowled very well for the Y. M. C. A. The Y. M. C. A. went in at 4-45 p.m., and when the stumps were drawn their total was 62 runs for 9 wickets down. F. Clark, George, and Boileau contributed 17, 12, and 11 runs respectively. R. Mody and Cursetjee bowled well for the Gymkhana. The match was left unfinished very much in favour of the Parsee Gymkhana :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

M D Kanga, c Winkler, b F Clark	19
P D Kanga, b F Clark	1
D D Kanga, b F Clark	0
R D Cooper, c and b F Clark	7
E N Davur, c Aldridge, b H Clark	7
S B Spencer, run out	42
R E Mody, b James	1
Cursetjee, not out	11
D D Powvalla, not out	1
S H Harver, to bat.	
D K Kharas, to bat.	
Extras	12
Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
F Clark	100	4	25	4
Hale	45	2	24	0
H Clark	40	1	15	1
James	50	3	15	1
Aldridge	10	0	6	0

Y. M. C. A. A. CLUB.

F J Clark, c Powvalla b Mody	17
W B Leggett, c D Kanga, b Cursetjee	1
W B George, c Cursetjee, b Mody	12
P W Jackson, b Mody	6
R W Boileau, c Spencer, b Mody	11
H J Clark, b Cursetjee	1
H Winckler, b Cursetjee	0
E James, not out	2
Hale, b Cursetjee	7
Aldridge, st Cooper, b M Kanga	3
A J Cooper, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	62

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
M D Kanga	43	2	15	1
R E Mody	35	1	19	4
Cursetjee	75	5	26	4

MARINE BATTALION VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Gymkhana ground, on Saturday, the 10th inst. As will be seen from the score the Marine Battalion scored 150 for the loss of one wicket, when the innings was declared closed. Time only saved the Gymkhana from defeat as at the close of play 6 of their wickets were down for 71 runs.

THE MARINE BATTALION.

1st Innings.

Pte Kanmehter, not out	43
Pte Shaik Ebrahim, c Mundy, b Rogers	19
Lieut C G Carnegy, not out	72
Pte Shair Khan, Capt C H C Heyman, Pte Goonnak, Surgn-Major E Burroughs, Pte Kalnak, Lt C Burrard, Lt-Col F H Forjett, Naik Siwrammehter	Innings declared closed.
Extras	16
Total	150

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr A Gould, l-b-w, b Shair Khan	1
Capt Smith, c Kanmehter, b Shaik Ebram	10
Mr S Paul, b Shaik Ebram	1
Mr Macbeth, not out	29
Mr J C Brooks, run out	6
Capt Rogers, b Lt Carnegy	12
Mr W Symes, b Goonnak	5
Mr O'Shea, not out	3
Dr Mundy, Mr W Young, Mr A Beaumont	did not bat.
Extras	4
Total	71

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. VS. PROPRIETARY C. C.

This match was played between the above clubs on the Esplanade, on the 11th instant, the John Bright winning by 154 runs on the result of the first innings. Going in first, the Proprietarians scored only 19 runs, the efforts of their best batsmen availing nothing against the bowling of Messrs. Mistry and Mehta, who bowled for the John Bright. The John Bright people had to act with a great deal of circumspection at the commencement of their innings against the bowling of Messrs. Writer and Bapasola, but with such good batsmen as Messrs. Gagrat and Vakil at the wickets, the spell was soon broken.

PROPRIETARY C. CLUB.

Kirtiker, b Mistry	4	not out	6
H D Reporter, C J Reporter, b Mistry	6	to bat.	
D B Tapia, b Mehta	2	to bat.	
N C Bapasola, C J Reporter, b Mistry	0	not out	0
N Writer, c Surty, b Mistry	0	to bat.	
S T Mullan, not out	4	to bat.	
S M Motishah, b Mehta	0	c Vakil, b Mehta	4
H B Hasam, b Mehta	0	to bat.	
J K Jasawala, b Mistry	1	to bat.	
P N Secretary, b Mistry	0	to bat.	
Extras	2	Extras	6
Total	19	Total	16

JOHN BRIGHT C. CLUB.

K H Vakil, c Billimoria, b Writer	13
B D Gagrat, c Reporter, b Tapia	48
H D Mehta, b Writer	0
J E Reporter, b Bapasola	5
R D Ayrton, b Writer	22
K M Mistry, b Bapasola	39
K M Mehta, b Bapasola	6
M R Wadia, b Bapasola	15
M M Surty, b Jasawala	0
N F Manaluxmi, b Writer	0
B H Wadia, not out	0
Extras	28
Total	173

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. Y. M. C. A. C. C.

A match was played last Saturday, between an eleven of the Municipal C. C. and the Second XI. of the Y. M. C. A., and which resulted in a win for the former team, the following are the scores :—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

C Daruwalla, b Sands	19
N Sittaram, c N Roberts	0
B Baende, c N Roberts	9
Pochkhanawalla, b Roberts	12
R Rowbottom, b Roberts	3
R Daruwalla, c Waller	9
K Daruwalla, c Buder	0
H Lilley, c Roberts	2
J Mehta, b Roberts	2
S Divecha, not out	7
Dorabji Hirjibhoy, c Butler	6
Extras	9
Total	78

Y. M. C. A. C. C.

N Roberts, c Sittaram	12
E Sands, b Daruwalla	9
E Ward, b Sittaram	0
A Wynn, run out	0
M Purvis, c Sittaram	6
C H Butler, b Sittaram	4
E Waller, b Sittaram	2
Joheary, b Sittaram	1
R Laxton, not out	6
F Biodnell, c Sittaram	1
J L McAfee, b Sittaram	1
Total	42

ON Sunday last a cricket match was played between the Anglo-Portuguese C. Club of Poona and Indo-Portuguese C. Club of Bombay, on the Marine Battalion parade-ground, which resulted in a victory for the visitors by one wicket and nine runs.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. W. DAVIES, Royal Artillery, proceeds to England, for duty with a depot.

LIEUTENANT A. WARD, 30th Bengal Infantry, has been granted 12 months' leave to England on medical certificate.

26th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant H. O. Lawson, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

LIEUTENANT J. M. S. GROVE, 18th Hussars, has been appointed to the 4th Madras Pioneers, on probation for the Staff Corps.

CAPTAIN WELSH, Border Regiment, has been selected for the appointment of Railway Transport Officer at Mian Mir Rest Camp, during the ensuing cold season.

LIEUTENANT A. B. Lindsay, South Wales' Borderers, will, on the departure of his Battalion for Aden, be attached temporarily to the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, for duty.

THE appointment of an Assistant Pay Examiner for the Western Circle of Military Accounts, Bengal, has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The appointment is to be filled from the Subordinate Military Accounts Service.

A GRANT of Rs. 1,60,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India, in addition to the amount already given, towards the cost of constructing huts for the native troops in the Chin Hills. A large quantity of corrugated iron in connection with this work has arrived at the foot of the hills.

SANCTION has been accorded to a special grant of Rs. 24,000 for additional storage accommodation required by the Commissariat Department at Mian Mir and Ferozepur, and to an allotment of Rs. 20,000 from the reserve for military works for the barrack and hospital requirements at Sitapur.

THE following officers of Royal Engineers are under orders for India, to succeed to vacancies on the Indian Establishment :—Major J. A. Ferrier, D. S. O., Captain E. St. C. Pemberton, and Second-Lieutenants C. A. Elliott, C. H. E. Green, C. J. W. Hunter, J. B. MacGeorge, H. B. Elphinstone, and W. E. Manser.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—8th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant F. C. C. Bleckley from 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be permanent Squadron Officer. Corps of Guides.—Lieutenant P. C. Elliott-Lockhart, from 13th Madras Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer. 6th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant E. A. Swinhoe, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

THE following officers of the Army Medical Staff have been selected to return to England during the ensuing trooping season, on completion of their tour of service in India :—Brigade-Surgeons-Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Muir, M.D., R. H. Carew, D.S.O., G. J. H. Evatt, M.D., and W. McWatters; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel M. D. O'Connell, M.D., in exchange with Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. M. Price; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Stokes, M. B.; Surgeon-Captains N. Manders, G. Cree, H. Carr, M.D., C. H. Melville, M.B., B. L. Mills, M.D., G. S. Cardew, M.B., J. B. Wilson, M.D., J. Kearney, M.D., F. A. Saw, M.B., F. W. G. Hall, M.B., A. Kennedy, H. P. G. Elkington, T. G. Lavie, W. R. D. Crooke, M.D., W. P. Squire, C. P. Walker, M.B., and W. Dowman.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending September 3, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	29,453	27,499	1,954	..	5,033	...
Goods	24,174	28,749	..	4,575	...	10,164
Other earnings	3,176	3,681	...	505	4,327	..
Weekly total	56,803	59,929	...	3,126	..	...
Aggregate	5,93,512	5,94,316	...	..	...	804

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT AND MR. FARMER ATKINSON AT DERBY.

ON Monday, August 22nd, the Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed his constituents at the Drill Hall in Derby, and after describing Mr. Atkinson's Parliamentary behaviour for which he was suspended for a week by the Speaker, he proceeded to give out of that gentleman's own mouth a very amusing account of his subsequent experiences. I hope, said Sir William Harcourt, that Mr. Atkinson will have a fair hearing—(Laughter)—first of all, because I wish every man to have a fair hearing—(Cheers)—secondly, because it is only by hearing Mr. Atkinson that you can judge of the sort of man he is. (Laughter.) Well, what Mr. Atkinson has been doing since August last year I can't say, because I never wish to speak except of things I have accurate knowledge of myself. I have seen very singular accounts in the newspapers—I know those are not always accurate—of what he did in America—(Laughter)—when he went amongst the Wesleyans there. I see he has convened a meeting of Wesleyans here for to-morrow, but I should imagine that the Wesleyans probably are sufficiently well acquainted with the performances of Mr. Atkinson already. I have seen very singular accounts in the newspapers of incidents which are said to have happened at Cannes or Nice, in the south of France. Well, gentlemen, I do not choose to speak of those, because, as I say, they are not within my personal knowledge, but I can give you an authentic account of a part at least of Mr. Atkinson's career since that period, because I can give it you in his own words, as I find he stated them this afternoon in the Derby Drill Hall. Now we have lost sight of Mr. Atkinson for some time—(a voice : "He has gone," and laughter)—and the world has been quieter on that account—(Laughter)—but he promised he would stand at the next election, first against the Speaker of the House of Commons, then against Mr. Goschen, and then against myself. Well, unfortunately I have come first (Laughter)—more's the pity, and this is what he said : "The candidate went on to ask "—I am speaking from the report in "The Derby Daily Telegraph" of this evening—" what profit he would get by being their member, and he was met with loud cries of 'Revenge.'" Then a voice : "Why don't you go to Goschen?" Mr. Atkinson—"I will meet Goschen, Peel, and Rollit "—Sir Albert Rollit is another of his townsmen at Hull—" in the same way I am now doing Vernon Harcourt." Now this is the report of what he had been doing for the last seven months—" When I was ill my relatives and my doctor would have me go away for seven months' rest. I am a married man "—(Laughter)—be quiet, this is worth hearing, for this is an account of a lucid interval from August last year to the present time—(Laughter)—" I am a married man. I suppose some of you are married men also. Sometimes my wife cries—(Laughter)—but I suppose yours do. Well, my wife gets her own way, which is the case with most married women, and I had to get away as I tell you for seven months." (Laughter.) Now that is not my account. It is Mr. Atkinson's own account of the last seven months he has spent, and I think it is rather a pity that Mrs. Atkinson does not always have her own way. (Laughter.) Well, I have read this speech, this extraordinary piece of unintelligible rigmarole. Then someone seems to have interrupted Mr. Atkinson, and he says : "I tell you what it is, my fine man, although you are only about half my own age, I can run you, jump you, or fight you." (Laughter.) He is not past my age, but about it, I believe, but I hope that is not the basis upon which this contest is going to be fought; but, gentlemen, after all, this is a serious and painful matter. If Mr. Atkinson had not put himself in this position I should have been the first to commiserate him, but I think it rather underserved that Derby with its ancient reputation, occupying as it has done a foremost place in the political history of the country, a town which has returned the Strutts and the Basses, men of sense and intelligence to Parliament, should be exposed to what I call this insult. (Applause.) No doubt all this is ludicrous if it were not so painful; very farcical were it not so pitiful; but at the same time it won't do to treat this as a joke. Any man can go about with a lucifer match in his hand and stick it under any stack or the thatch of the household, and it does as much harm as if he were the most intelligent man in the world. It is very hard upon you, and very hard upon me, after all the hard work of the past few months, when we were all looking forward to a little rest after having gone through a contested election. All I can say is, that I have to ask you, and I think you will ask yourselves, whether it is not our duty by showing our forces at the poll to prevent a repetition of this sort of thing. (Applause.) We ought not to trifle with matters of this kind. They are public nuisances and ought to be abated.

STORMY VOYAGE OF THE M. M. S. S. "NIEMEN."

THE "Times of Ceylon" publishes the following from a passenger on board the M. M. s. s. "Niemen" in description of its recent eventful voyage :—

"We left Calcutta on the 23th August, and passed Kedjeree station next morning, where we saw the emerging masts of the Anchor Line s. s. "Anglia," which had capsized a few days before. As soon as we left the river, we met with rather bad weather, the wind blowing from the S. E. in the Gulf of Bengal, and, although the sea was not precisely what sailors call heavy, we had some bad squalls, giving sufficient motion to the steamer to bring the hearts of our lady passengers in to their mouths. During the night of the 30th—31st August, the sea was stormy, the waves breaking over the deck, and occasionally inundating the saloon. About 6 a.m. we were in 16° 18' N. Latitude and 80° 58' E. Longitude from Paris. As the waves had uncovered the roof of the seamen's quarters, which are below the forecastle, the officer who was in command on the bridge ordered one of the quartermasters to proceed to the forecastle with a few hands in order to cover the deck with sails, but he recommended him to wait until he had stopped the steamer, as the sea was too heavy to venture while the vessel was in motion. Unfortunately the quarter-master, who, however, had been a long time at sea, thinking undoubtedly there was not sufficient danger, did not wait, but whistled the men to the forecastle, where he was followed by three of them. As soon as they reached the place a tremendous wave (about 200 tons of water) coming from starboard to larboard of the steamer, swept them away, two falling into the sea, and two on deck, where they were picked up in a very piteous state. The officer in command reversed the engines immediately and rushed on to the bridge, while the chief officer, Captain Capponi, followed by four seamen, lowered the life-boat, and, in spite of the storm, which was frightful at that moment, rowed hard in their endeavour to save the two poor sailors, who were clinging to one of the life-buoys which had been thrown overboard to them. But the poor fellows were embarrassed by their heavy oil-cloth raincoats, and were thus quickly exhausted. We watched them about 10 minutes, with the boat struggling harder and harder to arrive in time. Such was our anxiety that each minute was for us a century, and we were suffering all the pangs of uncertainty until, suddenly, when the boat was nearly at hand, the two poor fellows disappeared for ever. During over two hours the boat rowed over the spot, watching for the two men, but could not succeed in bringing back either of them. A few minutes after we saw a broken life-buoy floating near the steamer, but could not find out whether it was the propeller or a shark which had cut it. The latter supposition is very possible. On board, the two other men (two Europeans again) were in a fearful state : one, the quarters-master, had his left leg broken, his skull split, and his jaws smashed; the other had his lungs torn, having fallen, it is supposed, on one of the blades of the anchor. They were both landed at Pondicherry and sent to the hospital there. I cannot help referring with admiration to the noble conduct of Captain Capponi—a married man with children—in this nasty accident. He, following only the impulse of his heart, jumped into the life-boat with a few hands, in spite of the great danger which he knew he was running, on so wildly rough an ocean, to attempt the rescue of his two men.

"The popular Commander, Frazer, is to be much pitied in this sad occurrence, because I know that he is very much liked by everyone on board his ship, being a true father to his crew."

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES AT DONCASTER.

THE Champagne Stakes of 30 sovs. each, 20ft. and 5 only to the fund if declared by first Tuesday in June 1892, with 500 added; for two-year-olds; colts 9st., fillies 8st., 11lbs.; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. Red House in (5 furlongs, 152 yards) 110 subs. Closed 3rd November, 1891.

The Duke of Portland's b f The Prize, by Bend Or—Satchel, J Watts	1
Mr Douglas Baird's b f Silene, by St Simon—Palmflower, M Cannon	2
General Owen Williams' b c Perigord, by St Simon—Effie Deans, G Chaloner	3

(Winner trained by G. Dawson, Newmarket.)
Betting : 3 to 1 against the prize.
Won by a head; seven ran.

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

The Great Yorkshire Handicap Plate of 1,300 sovs., for three-year-olds and upwards. Old St. Leger Course. 65 subs.

Mr J H Houldworth's b c Springtime, by Springfield—Sunray, 4 years, F Pratt	1
Capt Machell's ch c Petard, by Torpedo—Tullia, 4 years, W Bradford	2
Mr J Charlton's b c Tanzmeister, by Saraband—Mizpah, 3 years, C Loates	3

(Winner trained by J. Ryan, Newmarket.)
Betting : 10 to 1 against Springtime.
Won by a length and a half; fourteen ran.

THE ST. LEGER.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs. each; for three year-olds; colts 9st., fillies 8st. 11lbs. The owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; old St. Leger Course (about one mile six furlongs and 132 yards)—subs. Closed September 16th, 1890.

Baron de Hirsch's b f La Fleche, by St. Simon—Quiver, J Watts	1
The Earl of Bradford's ch c Sir Hugo, by Wisdom—Manœuvre, T Weldon	2
Baron de Hirsch's br c Watercress, by Springfield—Wharfedale, J Osborne	3
Mr John Charlton's ch c May Duke, by Muncaster—Maibaum, C Loates	0
The Duke of Westminster's b c Orme, by Angelica—Ormonde, G Barrett	0
Prince Soltykoff's bl or br c Curio, by Thurio—Light of Other Days, F Webb	0
Mr J H Houldsworth's b c Dunure, by St Simon—Sunrise, J Woodburn	0
Colonel North's b c El Diablo, by Robert the Devil—Tantrum, M Cannon	0
Sir R Jardine's ch c Llanthony, by Ormondo—Agnes Bentinck, F Rickaby	0
Mr W Cooper's ch c The Lover, by Charibert—Loversall, J C Lilliard	0
Mr H Milner's b c Certosa, by Isonomy—Thebais, G Chaloner	0

(Winner trained by J. Porter, Kingsclere, Hants.)

Betting : 11 to 10 on Orme, 7 to 2 against La Fleche, 10 to 1 against Sir Hugo, 100 to 7 against May Duke, 20 to 1 against Watercress.

Sir Hugo led for the first half mile, when Orme took up the lead to the bend, where he dropped back beaten, and La Fleche rushing to the front followed by Sir Hugo won easily by two lengths, with Watercress third, May Duke fourth and Orme fifth. Time—3 min. 14 3-5th secs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Emma, 1,887 tons, Captain A Thoren, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum (22nd August), with a cargo of 98,313 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Volkart Brothers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain Mckinlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Auron and boy as cabin and 8 deck passengers.

THE French mail steamer La Seyne, 1,101 tons, Captain L Blanc, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Marseilles—Mr Emile Verand, Mr Nusserwanjee and Mr and Mrs M Spiteri. For Maurice—Mr A S A Rahim. For different ports—20 deck.

THE following telegram from the British Agent and Consul-General in Bagdad, dated 9th instant, is published in a *Government Gazette* (Extraordinary) :—"From 1st September last, ten days' quarantine imposed at Ottoman Ports on arrivals from Karachi and Persian side of Persian Gulf; also ten days' quarantine imposed against Coast Guardafui to Obokh extended to Massowah excluded."

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Emma (s)	Thoren	Batoum, Aug 22.
	Rajpootana (s)	McKinlay	Calcutta, Aug 14.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Simla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Kapurthala, for Karachi, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Locksley Hall s—38 bales wool, T Chimondas; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, Turner Morrison and Co; 100 tons oilseedcake, Thos H Moore and Co; 20,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 115 bales wool, Coorsey Kesowjee; 50 bales wool, Cooverjee Vussonjee; 91 bales wool, Keeka Khooshall; 400 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 105 bales wool, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 584 cwts oilseed cake, Glade and Co; 5 barrels condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons; 40 bales wool, Dyall Khimjee; 10 bales wool, H M Abha; 32 bales wool, B Harbhum.

Asia s—31 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 250 cwts cottonseed, M Hirachund

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Commander s—2,001 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, Otto Martin.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—7,191 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ruthenia s—150 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 157 bales hemp and 108 cwts aloes fibre, N Kurrumchund; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, 4,000 cwts castorseed and 7,532 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, A Allimahomed and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—2 cases goldstone, S Dossabhoy and Co; 18 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 15 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Bisagno s—70 cwts hingda and 47 cwts bysabole, Yue Lun Ching; 75 bales twist, Tata and Co; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 15 bales twist, P F Talati; 353 cwts raisins, 105 cwts goagul and 31 cwts silarus, Quan Lun Eaoo; 20 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 25 bales twist, The Khatau M S and W Co; 22 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Moore, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Deesa.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Porter, Capt, 24th M I, off leave, from England.
Henriques, Major, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
Beckett, Lt-Col, Bengal Bays, on duty, from England.
Fryer, Capt, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Phayne, Capt, Bo, 3rd Cavly, on leave, from Deesa.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Kirk, Capt, Bengal Bays, on love, fraom Poona.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Cates, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Heffernan, Lt, 19th M I, from leave, to Madras.
Moore, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Calcutta.
Walpole, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Calcutta.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Porter, Capt, 29th Ms, I, to rejoin, to Rangoon.
lock, Capt, Bengal, R A, from leave, to Jhansi.
Kirk, Capt, Bengal Bays, rejoining Regt, to Sialkot.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th September 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—Carbine-drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 5-45 p.m.—25-pr R M L Gun-drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr R M L Gun-drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 13th September 1892.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 5-30 p.m., and every Wednesday until further orders. Officers are requested to bring their swords.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Saturday, the 17th instant, at 6-45 a.m.—Ride out from Riding School to Matunga. Members who intend to be present will send their names to Lieut G. W. Moir.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kublibai vs Javerbai and another—Litte, S, N and B and Chitnis M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

277-92—Roughton and B—Auguste Caron vs Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
302-92—Craigie, L and O—Henry Seymour King vs Alfred H Storey.
320-92—Framjee and M—Damodar Goculdas and another vs Maniram Coonjlall
410-92—Bicknell and M—Munsukhdas Mugniram and another vs Ghasiram Ramlal and another—Ardesir H and D.
411-92—Little, S, N and B—Hajee Joonas Hajee Esac vs Thackar Dama Gowa.

Postponed Long Causes.

517-91—Little, S, N and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.
679-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Lilladhur Jairam Naranjee and others vs George Wreford and others—Craigie, L and O B and M, and L S N and B.
515-90—M. N Saklatwala—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—H S Dikshit.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

212-89—Mansuklal, D and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Tyabjee, D and J.
40-91—Balkrishna and P—Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Joosub.

Postponed Long Causes.

205-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanundas and another vs Ballajee Appajee Naltora Gowli—In person.
521-91—Janardhan and A—Charles A Turner vs Abdool Kader Hajee Abdula and others—T A Bland.
387-91—Nanu and H—Hari Dwarkajee Thakur vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.
250-92—In person—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tenkutli.
606-91—Edgelow and G—Heerjee Ookerda and others vs Tricumjee Shewjee and others—P, G and S, Crawford B and Co—T, D and C.
448-92—K D Shroff—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel and others vs Maneckbai and others—K D Shroff.
206-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Parmanandas vs Vittoo Appajee Gowli.

IN Ordinary and Periodical Malarial Fevers, Fothergill's Madonal if taken occasionally as directed, will Prevent the impending attack.—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8. —MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

RAI[...]

Previously registered [...]
Monday, September 12[...]

Total [...]

Total fall to 12th Septem[...] ber 1891 [...]
Total fall to 12th September 1890 [...]

Rainfall at Byculla regi[...] the Esplanade and Fort from[...] from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TA[...] MONDAY, THE 12TH [...]

1. The barometric readings ar[...] standard and reduced to the [...] also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the [...] average motion of the air in miles [...] 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing [...] miles of wind registered by an anem[...] vious 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the ta[...] the shade or in a small shed with open si[...] or straw roof. The maximum (max.) an[...] temperatures are the highest and lowest [...] ing the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage [...] rates of the actual amount of moisture in [...] amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st August to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st August to date.
Delhi	29·650	S E	2	91·0	79·6	83	0·12	20·82	—2·7
Agra	29·640	S E	5	92·0	79·9	85	..	16·65	—8·62
Cawnpore	29·652	S S E	6	92·0	80·1	91	0·18	29·31	..
Allahabad	29·610	E N E	13	91·4	77·8	85	0·18	29·50	+0·27
Jhansi	29·587	S S E	6	91·4	76·7	87	0·06	34·16	+0·25
Jacobabad	29·619	Calm	1	105·4	75·2	72	...	4·11	+1·22
Karachi	29·683	W S W	11	88·0	76·3	77	...	11·51	+5·33
Jeypore	29·615	E	2	94·1	77·9	80	..	42·28	+17·50
Ajmere	29·677	W	6	88·7	76·1	84	...	15·19	—4·93
Deesa	29·719	W	8	86·7	74·3	84	..	34·02	—10·07
Bhuj	29·683	W	14	88·0	74·1	74	..	8·05	...
Rajkot	29·721	W	8	90·9	75·7	80	...	19·12	—7·79
Veraval	29·736	W S W	8	85·5	77·8	82	...	11·91	...
Neemuch	29·685	S S E	6	81·3	75·1	96	6·58	31·98	+4·20
Indore	29·626	W S W	7	73·0	69·1	96	3·36	31·11	+3·41
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·653	E S E	5	82·9	72·1	90	1·73	46·44	—1·07
Hoshangabad	29·635	S	7	87·3	70·7	98	1·38	47·37	—1·30
Khandwa	...	S W	13	72·3	72·4	98	1·70	39·22	+13·01
Raipur	29·706	W S W	10	81·5	73·6	85	..	*41·97	—1·31
Nagpur	29·709	S W	14	78·4	69·4	96	0.17	37·38	—2·11
Amraoti	29·709	W S W	18	69·0	67·3	93	4·40	33·06	+10·49
Akola	29·731	N W	11	71·6	67·8	97	2·41	42·20	+15·?0
Surat	29·734	S W	F	83·0	73·0	91	0·35	48·46	+11·66
Malegaon	29·763	W S W	11	73·8	67·3	88	0·47	22·69	+5·08
Bombay	29·791	W S W	12	80·7	75·4	85	0·13	86·54	+19·74
Poona	29·803	W S W	12	74·6	67·9	79	0·11	24·79	+8·89
Sholapur	29·824	S W	10	78·8	65·0	83	0·07	19·26	—2·55
Ratnagiri	29·815	W	2	80·9	72·9	88	0·17	129·49	+32·39
Belgaum	29·851	W S W	?	74·8	63·4	90	0·10	40·65	+8·?8
Goa	29·867	W	7	84·1	74·4	87	0·11	115·60	...
Karwar	29·881	Calm	5	81·2	71·3	93	0·7?	115·16	+7·38
Mangalore	29·91	N N W	2	81·3	70·9	93	0·21	10?·59	+0·28
Calicut	29·904	W N W	4	85·2	73·1	83	0·11	98·18	+16·47
Cochin	29·936	E S E	M	85·2	71·2	?0	0·61	80·79	+9·78
Bangalore	29·926	S W	9	81·2	62·0	83	...	16·39	+0·79
Secunderabad	29·800	W	14	79·1	67·9	81	0·10	31·13	+9·57
Masuliptm.	29·797	W N W	10	91·1	77·1	70	...	27·87	+7·29
Bellary	29·859	W S W	11	87·9	67·5	73	...	15·45	+5·24
Cuddapah	29·852	N E	..	94·1	71·1	68	...	25·67	+12·52
Madras	29·810	W	12	93·7	79·1	66	...	22·86	+9·64
Coimbatore	29·888	S W	7	92·3	65·8	84	..	4·96	+0·23
Trichinopoly	29·889	W	9	100·1	75·4	60	...	13·24	+4·17
Negapatam	29·851	W S W	5	93·0	71·7	62	...	9·47	+0·16
Colombo	29·932	W S W	8	87·0	78·5	73	..	9·67	—11·53

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H. — 0·19 (111·65); E. G. H. — 0·16 (88·83); G. T. H. — 0·15 (87·94); C. P. — 0·13 (86·54).

* Exclusive of the rainfall on the 8th and 9th of September 1892.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen either moderately or slowly at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Indore and Surat, and has risen in all other districts. The rise has been very rapid at Nagpur and Raipur, rapid in Berar and at Jubbulpore, brisk at Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest at Indore. The baric gradients are moderately steep all over the country, and at and in the neighbourhood of Indore, Malegaon and Akola they are very steep. Winds are cyclonic to the north of Lat. 18°, while to its south they are blowing from the south-east, north-east, south-west and north-north-west. The force has been moderate to strong at Amraoti, Akola, Nagpur, Khandwa, Allahabad and Secunderabad. This morning, the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bhuj, 16 at Secunderabad, 14 at Negapatam and Amraoti, and 12 at Jubbulpoore, Bellary and Bombay. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are small and irregular except at Indore, Neemuch, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Poona, Sholapur and Secunderabad, where the maximum is from 5° to 18° below the mean. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Bangalore. The air continues to be very damp except in the Madras Presidency, where it is dry. The skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except the Madras Presidency and the Indus Valley, where they are clear. Heavy rain has fallen at Neemuch (6·58"), Amraoti (4·40) Indore (3·36) and Akola (2·41), over an inch at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad and Khandwa, and light to moderate showers in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, in the Punjab and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Nagpur and Secunderabad. The cyclonic storm has as anticipated in yesterday's report, moved westwards, but has slightly diminished in intensity and now lies near Indore. Its further path is uncertain, but at present it shows a tendency to move westwards into Gujarat. It is, therefore, very probable that the winds on and off the North Konkan and Kathiawar coasts will slightly increase in force, and the weather is likely to become squally there. The baric gradients are still very steep in Berar, Khandesh, Central India, and the neighbourhood of Khandwa and moderately heavy rain is still to be expected there. The rainfall in Central India, Berar and Khandwa is rather heavy, and there is some slight danger of floods in the rivers Tapti and Nerbada. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal, but that between Karwar and Bombay has increased considerably and is now twice its average strength: hence conditions are favourable for light to moderate showers on the Malabar Coast and very favourable for rain to the north of Karwar as far as Surat, and more particularly on the Sahyadri range, where moderately heavy rain is to be expected. In all other districts except Sind, Rajputana, and the Madras Presidency, the meteorological conditions are favourable for rain.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THEFT OF INDIAN STAMPS.

Benjamin Lawrence, fifty-one, described as a labourer and giving his address as 18 Finhorn Street, Bromley-by-Bow, was charged before Mr. Baggallay, at the West Ham Police-Court yesterday, with having in his possession 969 sheets (each of 240) two-anna stamps, and also a number of loose two-anna stamps, and not giving a satisfactory account of the same. Mr. Blanchard Wontner appeared (instructed by the Secretary of State for India), and he stated that as he had only just been instructed, and had only that moment seen the stamps for the first time, he proposed to ask his Worship only to take the evidence of arrest, and then to grant a remand. This was a matter of some importance, for the stamps were of considerable value. Just looking at them, he noticed that they were stamps which were sent out from this country, and were intended solely for the Indian Government service. It was utterly impossible that they could be honestly in the possession of any one in this country. Detective-Sergeant Dicker, of Plaistow, deposed that at a quarter to eight o'clock the previous evening he, in company with Detective-Sergeant Reed was standing outside the Canning Town Railway Station. He saw the prisoner in company with a woman. She had a big parcel, and handed it to the prisoner. They went into the booking office. Witness then stopped the prisoner, and said, "We are police officers; what have you in that parcel?" Prisoner said, "I don't know," and when witness retorted "I want to see;" he said, "Very well." He was taken into the ticket-collector's box, and there the parcel was opened and was found to contain the stamps produced, and witness then said to the prisoner, "Where did you get these from?" He said "A short, stout gentleman asked me in Kurtz's (the common name of the Bridge House Hotel, Barking Road), to carry the parcel. If you will allow me I will point him out." Witness said, "Your answers are very unsatisfactory. You will have to go with me to the police-station." He was taken to the station, where, when he was charged with the unlawful possession of the stamps, he made no answer. Prisoner, when asked if he had any questions to ask, asserted that he told the police, "There's the gentleman that employed me to carry the parcel," but Dicker denied this. Prisoner : Didn't I beg of you to stop the gentleman?—Dicker : No, you did not. Prisoner : I told the inspector that last night. The gentleman was only five or six yards in front of you, and I told you he had employed me to take the parcel to Stratford. Prisoner was remanded.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12.

ALL the commercial and financial news conveyed by Saturday's telegrams through Reuter was included in our report under that evening's date, and no fresh advices are meantime to hand through that channel.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	... Dec.	Rs.	4,10,299
" " Branches	...... "	"	6,35,625
Other Deposits	...... Inc.	"	8,33,141
Government Securities	...... "	"	5,06,847
Loans "	...... Dec.	"	6,25,292
Bills Discounted	...... Inc.	"	1,70,733
Cash with other Banks	...... Dec.	"	9,887
Cash and Currency Notes	...... Inc.	"	2,26,169

The Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank, which according to the Statement of the Bank's Affairs, issued this afternoon, stood at 351 lakhs, on Saturday afternoon, had thus diminished by 2¼ lakhs since the previous Saturday. There had, however, been more movement in the various items given in the Return than this result would appear to indicate; and though the changes had not been upon the same large scale as in the week preceding, when they disclosed a falling off of 56¾ lakhs in the trade demand, they were nevertheless of some importance as showing that as far as the demand for financial accommodation goes, it had continued to decrease in the week under notice. There had been, it is true, some increase in Bills Discounted; but, on the other hand, there had again been a considerable accession to Private Deposits, and material diminution in Loans, the net falling off in trade requirements being represented by over 12¾ lakhs, this gain to the Bank's Balance having been more than absorbed by withdrawals from Public Deposits, and some 5 lakhs more in Government Paper.

COTTON.—A small business has been done in this staple here to-day, exporters having bought 200 bales of Dhollera, at Rs. 161 per candy; while the Mills have taken 900 bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 177; and 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 171½. The feeling has been quiet, and prices have been put down Re. 1 per candy.

Very little more rain fell in the Bengal Cotton circle during the latter part of last week, and the plants which were in flower in all the districts were benefiting by the finer weather. But in several districts of the Oomra circle there had been further heavy rain, over 5 inches having been registered at Oomrawuttee and Julgaum, over 3 inches at Khangaum, and 2 at Dhulia. No more than slight damage, however, is reported by this morning's telegrams, (that from Barsee stating that the plants were showing bolls) and, generally, the crop continued to flourish, though a break in the weather was much needed; which was also the case at Broach. In the Wadhwan and Bhownugger districts of the Dhollera circle the Cotton plants were flourishing, but needed fine weather; but at Dhollera proper (where the rainfall had been considerably above the yearly average—as, indeed it had been in all the districts of this circle, excepting Bhownugger) the crop will have to be resown.

WHEAT has been dull again to-day, with little doing for export, and prices have further receded to our quotations, say:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent. ... Rs.	5	0	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " "	4	15	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi .... "	4	13	0	"
Red Delhi .... "	4	9	0	"
Hard Yellow .... "	5	4	6	"
Red Ahmedabad .... "	4	10	0	"
Hard Red .... "	4	12	0	"

SEEDS have been taken by shippers to a moderate extent, and *Linseed* has advanced half an anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 7-11-6 to Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged, and the market steady in tone.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,213	bales.
Wheat	7,901	cwts.
Linseed	3,866	"
Rapeseed	1,117	"
Groundnuts	894	"
Rice	52,991	"

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened firmer at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2⅝d. for Demand, and at 1s. 2 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a moderate amount of Bills came out. There was no enquiry, however, for Bank remittance at the rates named, and as the Gold dealers were busy to-day *selling Exchange* for September-October, Bank Telegraphic rose 1-32d. to 1s. 2⅜d. for September, and to 1s. 2 21-32d. for October transfer; but at these rates also, as is usual in a firm market, there was only a limited enquiry, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	......1s. 2 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......1s. 2 ⅜d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	......1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Credits do.	......1s. 2 13-16d.	"
Francs do.	......1·55¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm, and early business in Fours was done for the settlement at 104, and afterwards at 104 1-16; but a weaker feeling set in thereafter, and 103 15-16 was quoted; the market, however, left off at 104⅛ for cash, and 104 for the account; 4½ per Cents being called 101 nominal.

SHARES have been neglected to-day, and we have no change to make in our list this evening.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending September 10, as compared with the statement of September 3, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 3. Rs.	Sept. 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,04,443	44,61,841
Do. do. at Branches	63,47,744	30,82,515
Other Deposits	4,21,42,877	4,50,11,110
Post Bills	5,807	5,567
Cash Credits, undrawn	25,05,697	27,01,016
Rs. ..	7,00,56,568	6,89,12,049
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,12 05,794	1,20,42,280
Cash Credits on do. do.	78,84,501	79,92,371
Loans do. do. do.	1,12,47,906	69,37,981
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,300	1,318
Bills Discounted and purchased	60,95,853	63,10,479
Stamps, &c.	14,582	15,066
Dead Stock ...... Rs. 6,77,562		
Applied in reduction .... " 2,85,000		
	3,92,562	3,92,562
Bullion	......	....
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,87,618	1,16,799
Cash and Currency Notes	3,30,26,452	3,51,03,193
Rs. ..	7,00,56,568	6,83,12,049

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th September, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	5	6 p.m.	35	26
Teheran	12	1	20 p.m.	..	36
Suez	12	2	45 p.m.	..	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 12th September, 1892.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	50	...	7
" Kurrachee	...	15	...	1
" Madras	1	16	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

DENMAN—SHARMAN—Aug 17, at St Peter's Church, Bournemouth, R Denman, L R C P, L S A, of Selborne, Bournemouth, son of late W T Denman, Solicitor, of Calcutta, and Mrs W T Denman, of Barnagore Villa, Sydenham, to Hilda, daughter of late E R Sharman, of Liverpool, and Mrs E R Sharman, of Ellel House, Bournemouth.
DENTON—NEWSON—Aug 18, at St Giles's, Camberwell, William, son of late C Denton, of Bombay, and Dulwich, to Emily, daughter of G L Newson, of Camberwell, A R A M.
LEVESON-GOWER—MAKINS—Aug 17, at the Parish Church, Frant, Sussex, Charles Cameron Leveson-Gower, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, son of late Capt H. B. B. Leveson-Gower, to Beatrice, daughter of H F Makins, of 180, Queen's-gate, S W, Barrister-at-Law.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AGER—September 8, at Sington, Darjeeling, the wife of W J Ager, of a daughter.
BUSH—September 2, Koomtal, Upper Assam, the wife of J Graham Bush, of a daughter.
JACKSON—September 5, at 3, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of M H Jackson, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.
MARTIN—September 7, at Marseilles, the wife of J Martin, Agent, Messageries Maritimes, Calcutta, of a daughter.
MONK—September 7, at the Clarendon Hotel, Kurseong, the wife of Robert Monk, of a son.

DEATHS.

CARTER—September 8, at 2, Camac Street, Walter Kennet Daly, the dearly loved son of Walter and Edith Carter, aged 4 years and 2 months.
DIMOND—September 4, at Murree, from cholera, Major F S Dimond, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1892.

THE mail has brought us the text of the remarkable letter addressed by Sir David Barbour to Sir W. H. Houldsworth, the publication of which was telegraphed by Reuter on the 23rd August. The disclosure of the opinion of the Financial Member of the Council of the Government of India, that a common standard of value for England and India is absolutely essential to the well-being of this country, aroused universal attention, and gave rise to much fruitful discussion. Sir David Barbour arrived at this conclusion from the experience of four years during which he has been in charge of the Indian finances. He has found that the fluctuations of exchange and the debasement of the silver standard have made Indian finance well-nigh impossible. He gave as an illustration that for this year he had to provide Rx. 1,700,000 in addition to the former provision for the fall in exchange, and that for next year he anticipated having to meet a further charge of Rx. 1,500,000. This anticipation was based on the rate of exchange at the end of July. Since then silver has depreciated to such an extent that were he writing now in September he would see that instead of a million and a-half, a sum more nearly approaching three millions in excess of the provision made in the current year will have to be provided. Under such circumstances any hope of remission of taxation is out of the question, while the prospect of an increase of the burdens, already heavy, which weigh upon the community, is not remote. As the Finance Minister frankly states, the question of a surplus or a deficit does not depend on any action of the Government, but on the course of exchange, which depends on we know not what. The building of railways which would at once return a small rate of interest, and later on prove very remunerative, cannot be undertaken, for a further fall in silver would render them unprofitable. The English capitalist will not invest money in undertakings which may result in loss through circumstances which no calculations can provide against, while the speculator prefers adventures that promise large profits, which Indian railways do not. Sir David Barbour points out that to the Indian trader the present state of things is simply ruinous. It is constantly said that the dealer can secure himself against loss by fixing the rate with the exchange banks. He can guard himself against fluctuations in exchange in any given transactions, but no financing can guarantee him against the risk of being undersold by a competitor, who buys similar goods 20 per cent. cheaper in the following week. In June last the native traders of Karachi sent a memorial to Mr. James, the Commissioner of Sind, praying the Government to give some fixity to the value of the currency, the losses and the uncertainty resulting from the fluctuations in exchange, threatening them with ruin, and making it impossible for them to carry on the business to which they had been born and bred, and to which alone they can look for a livelihood. Sir David Barbour forwarded a copy of this memorial to Sir William Houldsworth, and it was reproduced in the *Times*. What the memorialists asked for is a currency free from fluctuations, and that is what the Finance Minister himself regards as essential: almost any ratio between gold and silver would be gladly accepted if it were only permanent and stable.

The *Times*, in a leading article on Sir David Barbour's letter acknowledges that the recent fall in the value of silver is a matter of very grave concern to the Government of India and to private interests, the more especially as it may be only a prelude to worse yet to come. The immense quantities of silver now hoarded in the United States, may be poured into the market, and produce a deluge which would be calamitous to India and every country dependent on a silver standard. Low as the price of silver now is, it is maintained at an artificial level by the monthly purchases of the United States Government. The cessation of those purchases which may take place at any time, must at once send down the value of silver, and it is obvious that the American Government would have no further interest in holding indefinitely silver accumulations of diminished and diminishing value. Even without such possibilities in view, the *Times* admits that there is quite sufficient in the present position of the silver market to cause grave anxiety in India. The Government collects its revenue in silver, and every fall diminishes its income, while its gold liabilities remain the same. The Indian official is subjected to a similar loss; while merchants, bankers, and other men of business cannot by any prudence guard themselves against disaster. The leading journal discusses the proposal to close the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and the only objection urged against that step is that if the value of the rupee considerably exceed that of silver, unlicensed private coinage will be stimulated. To this objection Sir George Chesney replied with force and promptitude the same day, showing that while it is true that private coinage would be profitable, if it could be carried on with impunity on a large scale, the conditions in India would not permit such an enterprise to succeed. The coinage of rupees could not be carried on in this country on a large scale without immediate detection, while the importation of counterfeit coins could only be undertaken by mercantile houses of standing which, as Euclid says, is absurd. Even if they had a mind a house with a character to lose would not be willing to face the risk, not to say, the certainty of being sooner or later found out. Sir George Chesney points out that the English shilling is intrinsically worth five pence, and the private manufacture of false shillings of full weight and value would give a large profit; it is not alleged that England is flooded with them. Doubtless some such are coined, but there is no reason to suppose that there is any extensive coinage of false money in England. It might be necessary to establish a special preventive service just as the levying of customs duties may require steps to be taken to prevent smuggling. Sir George Chesney reasonably argues that the desperate necessities of the Indian Government justify the risking of the evils that might arise from the petty illicit coinage of counterfeit rupees which, we may add, would after all, be of good metal and full weight. He holds that until England is converted to bimetallism, the only remedy available to the Government of India is to close the public mints to private coinage, and thus raise the value of the rupee. The *Times* practically admits as much, with the reservation in regard to the possible encouragement to private coinage of an illegitimate character—a danger which has not been realised in either France or America, any more than in England. It goes further, and expresses approval of the principle of the adoption of a gold standard, while admitting that the change may at first give rise to a good deal of trouble and misapprehension. The satisfactory announcement is reserved for the conclusion of this welcome contribution to the literature of the subject, that the question of the adoption of a gold standard is now under the consideration of the Indian Council, the members of which "cannot be deaf to the loud and increasing demand that something must be done, and that promptly and effectively." It is to be hoped that the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce who meet to-morrow to consider the present unsatisfactory condition of the Indian currency, will prove themselves equally alive to the necessities of the time. It should never be said that Bombay lags behind opinion in the rest of India and in England in this matter. There can be no two opinions as to the necessity of taking measures to avert the consequences of the policy of drift which has placed Indian finance and Indian commerce at the mercy of a vote of the politicians who passed the McKinley Act.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from London on the day the mail left, gives some interesting particulars anent the approaching Oriental Congress. The right to the designation of "The Ninth International Congress of Orientalists" is contested by Dr. Leitner. He claims that under the statutes, the Congress held last year was "the Ninth," and the one about to be held this year at Lisbon is the Tenth, and the only legitimate Congress, while the Congress convened this year in London is a usurpation and illegal. The Committee of the latter resolved to omit the word "Ninth" from its designation. This step was taken in the absence of Sir George Birdwood and Professor Max Muller, and apparently without their knowledge. The Committee yielded to the threat of legal proceedings, which Dr. Leitner, armed with the opinion of eminent counsel, was preparing to institute. Sir George Birdwood thereupon wrote to the Committee a letter of resignation, and Professor Max Muller was prepared to take the same course. The Committee rescinded its resolution, and resumed the use of the magic word "Ninth." Sir George Birdwood resigned not only the chairmanship of the Executive Committee but also his vice-presidentship, and apparently does not mean to take any part in the forthcoming meetings. This step will create surprise and regret in India, where it is known that Sir George has taken a very active interest in the preliminary arrangements; indeed we suppose it may be said that it is due as much to him as to anybody else that there is a Congress in London this year.

THE reasons which have compelled Sir George Birdwood him to sever all connection with his former colleagues has, our London correspondent says, been known to his intimate acquaintances, and they have now been made public by the appearance in the Press of certain correspondence. On the 20th instant a firm of solicitors, Messrs. Daubeny and Mead, wrote to Sir George at the request of Dr. G. W. Leitner, "Delegate-General of 'the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists.' held in London last September," informing him that Dr. Leitner had learned with much satisfaction that "the Committee of which you are the chairman and which is organising a Congress to be held from the 5th to the 12th proximo, under the designation of 'The Ninth International Congress of Orientalists' has finally abandoned such designation" which belonged to the Congress held last autumn." Messrs. Daubeny and Mead added:—"When the intimation above referred to reached Dr. Leitner, he was on the point of instituting legal proceedings for restraining the continued use and appropriation of the number and title of 'The Ninth International Congress of Orientalists,' and we are now desired to inform you that he will not invoke the assistance of the Court in the matter in the event of your being able to confirm the information of your Committee having abandoned such uses, by your sending us by return post a letter on behalf of yourself and your Committee, undertaking that the further use and appropriation of the said number and title will be henceforth and finally discontinued." On the following day Sir George answered, regretting that he could not give an authoritative reply as he was now no longer connected with the Congress. He then proceeded to explain the circumstance under which he has retired. "On the 9th inst. the organizing Committee," says Sir George, "formally withdrew, as I was informed on the 14th inst., the words, "The Ninth" from the title of the proposed Congress, and as this was the second meeting at which important resolutions affecting the constitution and status of the proposed Congress had been taken in my absence—an absence due to my not having had any intimation whatever of the said meetings being convened—I on the 15th, resigned, on the above express grounds, the chairmanship of the ExecutiveCommittee, and my vice-presidentship and membership of the Congress. My resignation has been accepted." He further says that he has no doubt whatever of the words "The Ninth" having been withdrawn, and that the "said Congress is in fact voided, and has ceased to exist." He points out that he has seen a prospectus in which the words "the Ninth" nowhere appear. He concludes:—"There seems, therefore, to be little doubt on the point, but still having only the information I have given on it, I propose to send on your letter to the secretary to the Congress of Orientalists, 22, Albemarle Street, W., and I would advise you to at once further address them direct. This is the more necessary, as they have issued a notice of a meeting for 3-30 p.m. to-morrow 'to consider' the question of the title of the newly-proposed Congress and have asked me to attend, but I do not intend to be present in any capacity." What effect this fresh development may have on the fortunes of the Congress remains to be seen.

So far so good. But at the last moment, just before the mail left another correspondent writes to us that the Ninth Oriental Congress will be held, and he expects, will be a great success. It will be supported by the leading Orientalists of every country of Europe except France; it is recognised by the India Office and the Imperial Government, and is well in funds. Moreover the Committee having rescinded their resolution, dropping the words "The Ninth," and replaced them, are about to put their case in the hands of Mr. George Lewis to do battle with Dr. Leitner's solicitors.

THE reports of the Government Horticultural Gardens at Lucknow and Saharanpur are remarkable for the experimental failures they record rather than the successes. Commercially they have been fairly successful, but climatic irregularities and the ravages of insects have combined to nullify diligent attempts to cultivate imported fruits and plants. At Lucknow the season was most unfavourable. Cold and rainy weather, which destroyed blooms, was followed by an unusually long period of heat and drought. The winter rains failed, and then floods came, putting the land under water for over a week. Nearly all the young trees died, and seven thousand mango-seedlings were destroyed. Attempts to raise sugarcane at Lucknow, as at Saharanpur, failed, but they are to be continued. The cultivation of the paper mulberry, as has always been the case, has been an expensive and unprofitable experiment, and the local paper company having refused to buy any more bark, the experiment is now to be discontinued. At Saharanpur, atmospheric conditions similar to those at Lucknow prevailed. Large quantities of strawberry plants, however, were disposed of, and the demand was even greater than the supply. The new fodder plant *lathyrus sylvestris*, we are told, has as yet failed in Northern India to justify its European reputation. In the date plantation the trees are dying off with increasing rapidity, but some which have been potted continue healthy. Out of a hundred and twenty-five date palms in the Gardens at the beginning of the year only eleven are still in good condition, the female plants, however, have not flowered though the males have been flowering for the past three years. Expensive experiments in orange-growing have been carried on, and like those in vegetables, have been attended with a gratifying amount of success.

A REPORT has reached Simla regarding the Amir's dealings with the Darwesh Waziris. The Mahsud Waziris are said to have sent in a statement to Tank, in which they declare that the Amir has offered a reward of three lakhs to the Darwesh Waziris, provided they oppose the advance of such British forces as may enter their territory. The report, of course, requires confirmation. Information also reaches us that the Amir has sent a force to Khost with a view to punishing the Jadrans and Dawar.

SOME time has elapsed since it was first reported that inducements were being held out to Hashim Ali to come in before the expedition was sent out against him. The tribal headmen have exercised all their influence, and it is now again reported that he is showing an inclination to surrender himself.

THE death is announced of the Mehtar of Chitral. His second son is reported to have laid claim to the gadi, and to have taken his seat thereon without ceremony.

THE Deputy Surgeon-General retires and goes home by the next mail. Brigade Surgeon Hughes of Poona has been appointed in his place.

A MEETING of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University was held last evening, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, to elect a Dean in the place of Mr. Justice Jardine, proceeded on furlough to Europe. The Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided. Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan proposed, and Mr. N. G. Chandawarker seconded, that Mr. James Jardine, barrister-at-law, be elected Dean of the Faculty. It was proposed by Mr. V. A. Modak, seconded by Professor Hathornthwaite, that Principal Oxenham be elected Dean. The result of the ballot that took place was, that Mr. Jardine was declared elected Dean.

A PLACE called Bellavista, in the close neighbourhood of Portici, is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. At the present time there is a farmer there 105 years old, who still works in his fields. Then he has above twenty neighbours who have already passed their ninetieth year, and are all in good health. All are natives of the place, and come of long-lived ancestors. They live, and have lived, very frugally, rarely eating meat, and drinking only water, and that taken from not very well-constructed rain water cisterns. They are for the most part poor and ignorant peasants.

ADVICES have reached Queenstown giving particulars of the examination of the British warship Warspite, which recently ran on a rock in a narrow strait while approching Esquimalt Harbour. The injuries to the vessel are much more extensive than at first supposed. A considerable length of her outer bottom, steel plate and wood, has been torn away, and in three places indentations have been made in the inner bottom. The Warspite struck while steaming at the rate of 14 knots, and immediately listed to starboard, having been struck by a rock about amidships on the port side. Coming back with a plunge she again struck, and, though the engines were reversed, she went ahead until she struck again. The chart issued by the Admiralty shows 60 fathoms of water where the rock was discovered by this accident. A survey made by the officers of the ship in a torpedo-boat showed that there were only 3 fathoms of water, while the Warspite was drawing 24 feet.

ON Aug. 22 great excitement was caused in Onslow Gardens, South Kensington, by the determined suicide of a young fellow whom the police were endeavouring to arrest on a charge of robbery. The youth, aged eighteen, named George West, lived with his father, a coachman in the Ensor Mews, which abut on the backs of houses in the gardens, and he had of late been a source of great trouble to his friends. At noon on the 22nd a constable entered the mews for the purpose of arresting the youth; but the latter speedily made his way on to the roof of the stables, and a painter, who was working on the adjoining house, was called on by the policeman to assist in the capture. He brought a ladder, and accompanied by the young man's father gained access to the roof. They gave chase across the stables, and when close on the alleged thief, he turned and fired two shots from a revolver, one at the painter, the other at his father, but fortunately he missed both. The report of the revolver soon attracted a large crowd, and by the time West had reached the end of the stabling additional assistance had been obtained. Policemen were stationed below to cut off his retreat, and other constables had joined the pursuers on the roof. Seeing no chance of escape, the young fellow placed the revolver in his mouth, fired, and fell dead. Amid a scene of great excitement Dr. Haines, police surgeon, was summoned, who pronounced life extinct.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS IN THE PAMIRS.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 11.

An important article has appeared in the *Novo Vremya* on the Pamir question, which says that the sole object of Colonel Yanoff's expedition is to strengthen Russian authority on the Pamir plateau, which has belonged to Russia since the conquest of Khokand in 1875. The article adds that Great Britain apparently wishes for a friendly partition of the Pamirs, but that Russia will demonstrate her rights to that territory and will moreover certainly cause them to be respected.

THE "TIMES" ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The *Times* of to-day, in an article on the Afghan question, willingly recognises that at every point where the Indian Government have recently displayed unusual activity they can show a sound reason for taking action, but the article adds, that it is not sure that the policy of the Government has everywhere been carried out with that prudence and diplomatic ability demanded by the situation.

The results of the recent frontier policy of the Indian Government are not so far altogether satisfactory, as we have alarmed and irritated the Amir. The greatest circumspection, the *Times* adds, should now be observed in the form of intercourse, and in the measures for controlling unruly tribes in the neutral zone.

Though it is very desirable for many reasons to extend the *Pax Britannica* in that region, we must be careful not to alienate an ally, who, notwithstanding many faults, has been on the whole loyal to us.

In the Indian Government as at present constituted the military element, imbued with forward tendencies, is perhaps a little too strong, but happily Lord Lansdowne is a Viceroy possessing sound judgment and force of character sufficient to rectify any mistakes that may have been committed.

THE CHOLERA.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Latest advices state that the cholera is rapidly decreasing in Paris and Havre, and slowly decreasing in Hamburg.

There has been a revival of the epidemic at Teheran, where thirty deaths took place last Friday.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 12.

The Poona polo tournament, for which only five teams have entered, commenced this afternoon, when the 7th Hussars were beaten by the Poona Gymkhana by two goals to one. The game was rather sticky at the commencement, but both sides soon warmed up to their work, and the play brightened up considerably. Mr. Baxter played conspicuously well for his side; he having scored first goal just before the first quarter terminated. Mr. Hanwell, who drives very hard, was well to the front in the second quarter. He made a splendid drive which took effect. Mr. Legallais made some remarkably pretty strokes, and rendered much help to his side. Mr. Cotgrave played very steadily as back. The third quarter was barren of any result. The 7th Hussars had a hard luck, and twice narrowly missed scoring. They struggled hard in the final quarter, and just a minute before time was up they succeeded in scoring, Mr. Crawley hitting the gaol. They pressed their attack when the ball was again put into play, and it looked as if they would equalise matters, for there was a very exciting scramble right in front of the gymkhana gaol. Mr. Legallais, however, pulled the ball out of fire, and saved his side splendidly. Their Excellencies Lord Harris and Sir George Greaves were among the spectators. The new polo rules were strictly observed.

THE 28TH BOMBAY PIONEERS.

The 28th Bombay Pioneers was inspected by Major-General Blundell, Commanding the District at New Jhansi, prior to his departure for Calcutta, *en route* to Golaghat. The Corps looked very smart, and which is the most heavily decorated in the Bombay Army. After the inspection the General made a few complimentary remarks, and bade them good-bye. He further said that Colonel Westmacott and the fine battalion under his command would carry away with them his best wishes, and he felt sure that they would add to the honours they had already earned. The strength of the corps is 700 strong.

The following officers accompany Major-General Blundell:—Colonel Westmacott, Captain Chase, Lieutenants Mants, Thomson, Hancock, Lane, Moore, and Foster, and Surgeon-Major Burness. Lieutenants Langtry and Pocock will not accompany the party.

Lieutenant Moore is now in hospital suffering from fever.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Nelson, Assistant Commissary to the Commissariat Department, has been appointed in the Allahabad circle, *vice* Lieutenant Mathies, proceeded to Bombay. Major Wilford, Gloster Regiment, has been appointed to command at Nusserabad station, *vice* Colonel Cunningham, proceeded on leave.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

The meeting of the Stewards of the Poona Horse Show, was held recently, and it was decided that a Show for fancy classes should be held in Poona, on the 28th of September. There were twelve classes made, seven for riding, and five for driving; in each class there are to be three prizes of Rs. 40, Rs. 30, and Rs. 20 each.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 10.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 10.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Teresa, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

SEPT. 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Niobe left, for Bombay, this afternoon.

The s.s. Brindisi arrived here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta arrived here this afternoon.

The s. s. Aden left here this afternoon.

The Anchor Line s.s. Arabia left Suez, for Bombay, on the 11th instant, and the s. s. Armenia left Liverpool, on the 10th instant, for Bombay.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Hongkong, for Bombay, on the 10th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	$3\frac{3}{4}$

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Consols	$96\frac{1}{4}$
3 per cent. Rentes	$100\frac{1}{2}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Sterling Loan	$106\frac{1}{2}$
4 per cent. Rentes	62 13-16
Bar Silver	38 3-16

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

DEATH OF THE MEHTAR OF CHITRAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 12.

News has been received from Gilgit of a very serious moment as threatening the peace of the country, south of the Hindu Kush. It appears that the Mehtar of Chitral, the most important State west of Gilgit, died suddenly, on August 30. He was over seventy years of age, but his demise was not expected. Afzul-ul-Mulk, the younger and favourite son of the Mehtar, was in Chitral itself at the time, and he seized the arsenal and treasury, and proclaimed himself ruler of the State. He has 700 sniders with which to arm his followers, and plenty of ammunition, presented some time ago by the Government of India. The Nizam-ul-Mulk, the elder son of the Mehtar, has been Governor of Yassin for some years, and was at his post when his father died. He is not, however, likely to abandon his claims without a struggle, and there may thus be civil war in Chitral.

RUMOURED DEATH OF THE AMIR.

A rumour is current in native circles that the Amir of Kabul died suddenly. There is, however, no confirmation of this, and in all probability the reports were based on vague stories connected with the death of the Mehtar of Chitral. The defeat of the Afghan troops, who entered the Hazara country from Afghan-Turkistan, is now confirmed; they were beaten near Daulat, far on the road from Kabul to Herat.

HASHIM ALI'S ATTITUDE.

The special correspondent of the *Pioneer* from Oghi wired on the 11th instant that no news has yet been received of the intentions of Hashim Ali Khan. Many people are inclined to believe that he will have such pressure brought to bear on him by the Izazai tribe on account of the very heavy punishment which they are now fully convinced will be inflicted on them if he does not surrender; and that if the demands of Government have not been complied with by the 24th instant, that he will come in, though possibly not until quite the last, and that thus the expedition will be averted; but many and perhaps the majority incline to the belief that it is now quite impossible for Hashim Ali to go back from the position which he has taken up with regard to the British Government, and state that it would be against all precedent for him to come in now. They quote in favour of their argument that he would have come in before this had he had any intention of doing so, as already more than half of the allotted thirty days' grace have expired.

FRESH TRIBAL REVOLTS.

Other news is that the Firuzkohis who lie beyond the hills bounding the northern part of the Hazarajat, are in rebellion; they always take the opportunity of worrying the Afghans.

Further westwards the Governor of Herat is still operating against the Usbegs, who have gathered again between Maimana and Chahar Shumbar.

LIEUTENANT BRASIER CREAGH

Lieutenant Brasier Creagh, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Viceroy, accompanies the Isazai Field Force as Orderly Officer to Sir William Lockhart.

THE COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES.

The Commissariat Department will arrange for the necessary supplies at Bandi, the halting place between here and Darband, which will be used by the troops during the concentration at the latter place, and Captain Hawkes of that department leaves Rawal Pindi almost immediately for this place, to supervise the arrangements now being carried out at Darband.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

The troops in camp here, notwithstanding the hot weather under canvas, are in excellent health and spirits, and are eagerly looking forward to the expedition. Numerous hill parades have made them so fit that the ascent to Baio will prove child's play to them if they are given the opportunity of carrying it out.

THE WAZIRIS AND THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF JANDOULA.

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

A large representative Mahsud Waziri jirga presented a petition, on the 3rd instant, to Mr. King, at Tank, expressing satisfaction at the occupation of Jandoula, in the Bhittani country, by British troops. The jirga invited the Government to establish in their Mahsud Waziri country. They show their readiness to afford reparation for the murders and robberries lately committed by the malcontents of the Waziri tribes on the British border.

THE AMIR'S PROPOSAL TO THE WAZIRIS.

A report has been received that a Kabul Khel Waziri, named Rahimat Shah, who is the father of one of the wive's of the Amir, has returned to Khost from Kabul with orders from the Amir to proclaim to the Darwesh Khel Waziris that they would be offered a reward of three lakhs of rupees if they would not allow the British Government to interfere with Waziristan.

THE AMIR'S TROOPS AT KHOST.

The Amir is reported to have sent one Cavalry and four Infantry Regiments to his Governor at Khost to conquer the Jadrans and Mukbils; after which the Sardar intends to take possession of Dawar. The Jadrans are said to have come to terms with the Sardar.

Information has been received of the capture of Ghizu by the Amir's forces, and although the salute fired in honor of the event is probable the retirement of the Amir's troops to Church makes the reported success doubtful.

THE KANDAHAR REVENUE.

It is reported that the loss to Kandahar revenue has amounted to one lakh and seven thousand rupees on the export Kafela duties owing to stoppage of export.

CHOLERA AT KANDAHAR.

Cholera has appeared in the camp of the Governor of Kandahar.

The deceased Shaiks of Kandahar are being buried with the Suni funeral rites by an official order.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 11.

10 p.m.	78·0

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	82·1
2 p.m.	83·2
4 p.m.	81·6

IT is sincerely to be hoped, writes a contemporary, that the British navy will rest content with its achievements in "sham fights" for a little while longer. At present the protection of battleships is utterly inadequate to cope with the power of modern improvements in artillery. A little patience, however, and the Admiralty will have had time to put into practical use the discovery which has just been made by a certain poor blacksmith of Quebec, who has at length unearthed the long-lost art of hardening copper. As a plate of this metal $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines thick, when thus hardened, is able, not only to resist a bullet fired at forty yards, but to flatten and split it up into every inconceivable shape, it cannot fail to work a revolution in armour plating. And when this improvement has been adopted we shall feel less apprehension at the thought of our battleships being engaged in naval warfare than we do at present.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 26.

DOGS FOR THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

I SEE with extreme pleasure that a rich Dane has determined to present the Princess of Wales with a couple of dogs of every variety usually met with in the State of Denmark. Now most of us know either from actual experience or by repute what really excellent sporting folk are the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Princess is not merely a high-minded sportswoman but she possesses a great foudness for dumb animals. This general affection positively amounts to a passion where the canine race is concerned. Our gracious Queen has always set a most desirable example to the nation in her treatment of domesticated animals, and she has taken care that her children and grandchildren possess the same refined and humane feelings. In the vicinity of the Royal Mews at Windsor there is quite a cemetery where repose the remains of royal pets. The same state of affairs is observable at Sandringham. On the only occasion of a brief visit to this royal residence in Norfolk I was much struck by what I heard and saw of the Princess's devotion to dogs, horses, and poultry. Walking leisurely along the main terrace in front of Sandringham I stumbled across what was evidently a monumental tablet led into the wall of the main building. The inscription thereon indicated that at the base of this mural memorial lay the remains of a fine retriever, named Rover, who was for many long years the companion, if not the confidante, of the Princess of Wales. At this distance of time I cannot recall the precise inscription, but I remember full well that this tombstone to a dead dog caused an awkward lump to rise in my throat, and I felt that our lovely Danish Princess was not merely lovely in face and feature, lovely in her deeds and disposition, but lovely in her simplicity and in her tastes and affections. It requires no great effort of the imagination to picture the Princess wandering ever the well-wooded grounds of Sandringham with Rover by her side. She lavished the wealth of her pure and lovable nature on this black, curly-haired companion, and I'll be bound that many a time and oft has this pattern wife and model mother taken old Rover's head in her hands and addressed unto this dog soliloquies and remarks that would be more entertaining to the world than most of the silly incidents and sayings which are frequently chronicled in connection with our Royal family.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S LOVE OF ANIMALS.

The Princess of Wales trained her children to love dogs, and it is well-known that the late Prince "Eddy" and Prince George had dogs with them in their rooms at college, and on several of their journeys. All the pets at Sandringham are named, and the servants on the estate are required to treat them with respect if not with affection. The kennels at Sandringham are quite as well worth seeing as the stables and the poultry farm. I should say that in the kennels I saw thirty or forty varieties of dogs—from all over the world; from King Charles's spaniels to setters, pointers, retrievers and hounds; and from the Dachshund to a Chinese dog, and a very fine animal was this Celestial canine specimen. All the animals were in good condition, exceedingly clean, and evidently carefully looked after. I was shown the present favourite of the Princess—the pet she usually takes with her to London—and I was assured of the absorbing interest Her Royal Highness took in dogs. I should think the kennels will require extending if all these Danish dogs are to be properly housed. When the Princess is at Sandringham she rarely misses the kennels for a day, and she frequently leans over the rails surrounding the poultry farm to feed the feathered bipeds. It is, too, by no means uncommon for the Prince and Princess to walk round the stables and look over the hunters, ride and drive horses, the hacks and harness horses. Her Royal Highness generally provides herself for such a tour with a few scraped carrots, which she holds up for the horses to bite and nibble at. These may not be world-shaking details of the Royal family. They may excite a smile in the cynical, but I take a rather broader view of the matter. Surely it is well to let everyone know that the members of our Royal family show proper consideration, if not affection, for the brute creation. Don't let us forget that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has royal patronage extended to it, and this patronage is no mere formality. There is no surer sign of the civilisation of a country than kindness shown to animals by all classes of the community. This is a humane feeling which our Royal family has always fostered, and *true* sportsmen who are most merciful to their beasts of burden and their quadrupedal friends and companions always resent harshness and wanton cruelty to the dumb creation.

GREAT MEN AND THEIR DOGS.

A most interesting article might be written concerning the friendships of celebrated personages with such silent companions as dogs. May be their very silence has indeed been golden to their owners as a relief from either the irritating empty cackle of fashionable people, or the flattering, fawning, sycophantic remarks of courtiers and place-seekers. History has presented the names of many famous dogs, but I care not to travel back to the mythological era and write of Hercules and Orion's dogs, or even of King Arthur and his favourite Cavall. "The friend of man" has been the friend of many celebrated personages vastly different in taste and temperament. Charles II., a monarch who had the lowest estimate of his fellows, probably shared the opinion of a famous man of latter days when he declared that the more he saw of dogs the less he thought of men. King Charles II., who has given his name to a pretty breed, was nearly always playing with dogs. They abounded at Whitehall. To advance by leaps and bounds, we know that Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott were passionately fond of dogs and hounds, while the author of "The Origin of Species"—Charles Darwin—was a great lover of dogs. From Hamburg to Friedrichsruh, the seat of Prince Bismarck, is a very pleasant little journey on the German railways, and the Prince's seat is very near to the country railway station. Years ago, the Man of Blood and iron was never seen in his park—his well-wooded estate—without a huge Bavarian hound, and even in Berlin this somewhat repulsive-looking animal was a familiar figure. At Friedrichsruh, every morning the Chancellor used to sally forth with the Reichshund at his heels; and the old man with the long, light coat and battered felt hat, whether on foot or on horseback, was always followed by his faithful quadruped. This Reichshund died, and his demise was a sad blow to old Bismarck. His grief reminds one of Sir Walter Scott, who begged off a dinner party to which he had accepted an invitation when one of his hounds, named Camp, died. His excuse was that, owing to the death of an "old friend," he was too melancholy to enjoy himself. But Scott did not lavish all his affection on one dog. Neither has Bismarck, for at the present time the ex-Chancellor has two great hounds for companions. Turning from the Grand Old German to the Grand Old Man of England—our octogenarian orator and Premier—many folk will be interested to know that Mr. Gladstone is very much devoted to a little black Pomeranian dog, which is known to visitors at Hawarden by the name of Petz. He came from Nassau, and is the *fidus Achates* of Mr. Gladstone in his walks about Hawarden. Petz loves a ramble with Mr. Gladstone. Happy dog! How many people envy him the companionship of such a scholar and of such a man in every sense. Petz knows full well that Mr. Gladstone gives him more opportunities of running after sticks and bringing them back than any other gentleman. It is recorded that one day Petz watched Mr. Gladstone felling a tree. The swing of the axe and the flying chips at length became monotonous to the dog. This was exercise, recreation and fun to Mr. Gladstone, but not to Petz, who constantly picked up the chips and threw them on the ground to remind his master that he wanted a run; he desired a little fun as well. At last Petz seized a piece of wood and deposited it at Mr. Gladstone's feet. The "old man eloquent," who had been watching Petz all the while, could resist this invitation no longer, and he provided some sport both for the Pomeranian and himself by giving him a few retrieving expeditions.

I ZINGARI.

I saw a little while ago that the cricket combination which is known by the name of I Zingari had been playing a series of matches in Ireland. About this time of the year I Zingari usually meet the Gentlemen of England at Scarborough. Once upon a time I Zingari held a very prominent position in the English cricketing world, but they are not now nearly such an important body, although their members include many of the very best amateurs. Their match list is now chiefly confined to meeting such teams as the Gentlemen of England, military elevens, some of the minor counties, and leading public schools. How many folk who are interested in cricket can tell you anything concerning the history of I Zingari. I'm sure I know but little, for the records of this aristocratic association have never been regarded as public property. In 1845—the year in which Cambridge University scored their sixth successive victory over the Oxonians—a club was formed at Cambridge for "mutual cricket accommodation." How happy is that phrase. As the 'Varsity match was decided in June the club was started during the next month in the course of a supper at the Blenheim Hotel, Cambridge. One of the originators was the late Tom Taylor, the famous playwright and dramatic critic, who was associated with several other kindred souls who devoted much of their leisure to cricket and athletics. They were a wild, sport-loving, eccentric set, and they decided to call the club I Zingari (The Gypsies), and they selected as their colours the now well-known red, black and gold. There were 25 members. Mr. W. Bolland was elected "perpetual president" as if he were to be cursed with eternal youth, while Bob Grimston was treasurer and auditor, R. P. Long secretary, and Tom Taylor legal adviser. Legal adviser to a cricket club! Some of the rules were exceedingly funny. The club was to play 15 matches a year, and every member to have the privilege of playing in one match at least during the season. Another rule reads:—"That the entrance fee be nothing, and the annual subscription does not exceed the entrance fee. That the expenses of any match be defrayed by the members engaged therein." There is no possibility of doubting the amateur status of an organisation of this description. It was also determined that all directions connected with the game should be conveyed in the French or Italian languages, and that no member should be allowed to play against his club. These are also rules which are not likely to apply to a professional concern. There were various other regulations calculated to bring forth a smile. Zingari bowlers, for instance, were requested not to become excited "when a ball accidentally passes near the wicket," and both batsmen and fieldsmen were desired not to rub themselves when they were hit by the ball. It was also pointed out that the "three essentials" for a good cricketer were—"Keep your promise, keep your temper, and keep your wicket up." These hints are not altogether inapplicable at the present day, and surely the last regulation is a golden rule which all those who participate in cricket should lay to heart. As the man said, "Keep your wicket up and runs are sure to come." That is like saying "Keep your money in your pocket and you'll never want a friend." The difficulty is to keep your wicket up and keep your money. The one puzzle is about as difficult as the other—if not more so. I Zingari have had many distinguished members and players, and to a very large extent the club to-day is actuated by the same feelings as those which prevailed in 1845.

A CRICKETING CURIOSITY.

I stumbled across a perfect cricket curiosity the other day. Is it not singular that in such a cricketing county as Nottingham the Chairman of the County Quarter Sessions held in the county town, and the Recorder of the town and county of the borough of Nottingham, should be old cricketers? It is a coincidence which has generally escaped observation. Thus Lord Belper, who is the Chairman of the Notts Quarter Sessions, was formerly known as the Hon. Henry Strutt. He was educated at Harrow, and at Lords in 1859, played for his school against Eton and scored 33. He was a free hitter with a fair defence, and he could keep cricket well. There is no necessity to trace his career further than to say that he has ever since retained his love of the game, and that he has been both President of the Notts County Club and of the Marylebone Club. The Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, Q.C., the Recorder for the borough of Nottingham, was also educated at Harrow, where he became captain of the eleven. He earned his blue at Oxford, and in 1862 was enrolled member of I Zingari and again rose to be the captain. He was one of the most useful men I Zingari ever possessed, and that at a time when it was not easy to get a smart side together. He won many a match for them, and it used to be said that I Zingari was equal to any eleven if their team included the "four Edwards." This quartette consisted of the late Edward Fredcroft, the late Edward Balfour, Edward Drake, and Edward Chandos Leigh, the last-named of whom was the President of the M.C.C. in the year the great club celebrated its centenary. Poor old Notts have at length been defeated this season—and that by Somerset, the youngest of the senior counties.

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLIA.

A SEAMAN'S THEORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is little doubt in my mind, that the theory of your correspondent "Har," in Saturday's paper, of the cause of the capsizing of the s. s. Anglia is correct. He states that the steamer left Calcutta, drawing twenty-four feet of water, laden with a general cargo, weighing 4,100 tons, and that there were 60 tons of coal on deck. Also there was an empty space right in the bottom of the vessel capable of containing 580 tons of water. All these facts tend to show that the centre of gravity of the mass of ship and cargo combined was considerably above the centre of displacement of the water or the centre of buoyancy, as your correspondent calls it. The Captain states in his evidence that the vessel in being turned round in starting heeled over 50 degrees by the action of the helm. This fact is a proof in itself that the centre of gravity was considerably above the centre of buoyancy. In any properly-laden vessel, the centre of gravity ought to be below the centre of buoyancy. It does not very much matter in calm weather and plenty of sea-way, but such conditions are conspicuous by their absence in the difficult navigation of the Hughli, where for the purpose of avoiding the numerous sand-banks the vessel has to be turned suddenly at right angles to her general course. The helm is put hard astarboard, which has the effect of turning the vessel sharp off the line on which she is being steered. The helm forces the hull round a corner, but the centrifugal mass of the 8,000 tons of hull, masts, and cargo combined still goes on as we say, at a tangent in its original straight line. Thus, while the ship is being steered in one direction, and pressing with tremendous force against the current along which she is being steered, the mass of hull and cargo exert their full momentum in another direction, so that an overladen ship with its centre of gravity above the centre of flotation must heel over more or less in turning round the corner. If the heeling over goes beyond a certain angle, the vessel must capsize suddenly, even though she never touches bottom. We have a familiar instance in the case of the ill-fated turret-ship Captain, which heeled over in a storm in the Bay of Biscay, and almost every soul on board was lost. We have another instance in the case of the new four-masted sailing vessel, which capsized last month in a squall, while being towed from Glasgow to Liverpool. This last accident occurred from want of ballast, and as the vessel was being towed probably in an unfinished condition, the contractor or the owner, so far as one can judge, caused the loss of the captain and crew through a miserable desire to save the few pounds, which the necessary stone ballast would have cost them. In the case of the Anglia it seems that the water-ballast tanks were left empty, either to prevent the ship from being laden below the Plimsoll line, or to prevent her in her heavily-laden condition from drawing too much water in the difficult navigation of the Hughli. In any case the vessel was overladen, and the 60 tons of coal on deck was the proverbial last straw. I suspect that Lloyd's Surveyor at Calcutta will in future take care that the ballast tanks are at least partly filled. I think in addition that Government will have to insist upon the practice of loading coal on deck being abolished. It is illegal I know for any sea-going vessel to carry deck cargo, but as the comparatively small quantity of coal on deck is used up during the first few days at sea, this practice is winked at. Some twenty years ago, I made a voyage from Bombay to Europe in a steamer full of passengers. The whole deck was filled with coal sacks, which were used up by the time we reached Aden. It was fortunately fair weather, for the vessel lay when under full steam at an angle of 10° to 15° out of the perpendicular. I remember that the sails were used, and that whenever the wind changed, a lot of anchor chains weighing several tons, were shifted as needed from the port to the starboard side, in order to prevent the vessel from heeling over dangerously. Had the Anglia been a passenger steamer, I doubt if the Port Surveyor of Calcutta would have allowed her to leave in such condition, and it is evident that, if Calcutta is to maintain her pre-eminence as an Indian sea-port, the Insurance Surveyors, or the Government or both, will have to insist upon greater care being exercised in future.—Yours, &c.,

W. X.

CHINA AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

ON Wednesday afternoon (17th August), a general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, was held for the purpose of taking action upon the Silver Question. Mr. J. G. Purdon, the chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—The matter of the great depression of silver has been engaging the attention of the civilised world for a long time past, and as we are all aware a convention is to be held before long in Europe in which all the Great Powers, it is expected, will be represented, for the purpose if possible of settling upon some international agreement that will have the effect of bringing about a steady and uniform relation between the values of the two precious metals—gold and silver. How and to what extent this can be done is, as I have said, the very purpose for which the convention is called, and as the question will undoubtedly be debated by the greatest authorities on finance and commerce, it is not with any idea that we can put forward any scheme or furnish any new argument on the subject that this meeting is called. The wide-spread depression we see in all our business relations, however, brings the matter very decidedly home to us, and when we know that the question whether some remedy cannot be found for this evil is to be debated in such a convention, it becomes us to show by every means in our power that the subject is of vital importance to us, and to record our earnest hope that some international measure may be adopted that will put an end to the present deplorable state of affairs, and therefore this meeting of this important commercial community has been called for the purpose of giving its support to any scheme that will achieve that desireable result. With the object therefore of obtaining the opinion of this meeting the Committee has prepared the resolution I am about to offer. Should it be carried copies of it will be forwarded to the Chambers of Commerce in London, Manchester, Hamburg and New York, and to the China Association in London. A resolution to this effect will be submitted. The resolution which I propose is:—

"As it is the opinion of this Chamber that the great and sudden fluctuations in the exchangeable value of gold and silver, are highly detrimental to the foreign trade with China, and as there is every prospect of a continuance of the evil unless some remedy is applied, therefore. Resolved, that this meeting hereby accords its hearty support to any international action directed towards remedying the present unsatisfactory state of affairs."

Mr. John Macgregor, in seconding the resolution, said:—The Chairman has so clearly and succinctly placed before you the object of this meeting that there is very little that it is necessary for me to add. The course of fluctuation which has characterised the relative exchangeable values of the so-called precious metals in the near past has been very erratic, but on the whole decidedly adverse to silver. It is, I believe, the universal experience of those engaged in the foreign trade with China that the result has been not only always to perplex, but too often to inflict loss, and the outlook is so uncertain, that trade is more or less paralysed; people who consider themselves prudent confining their transactions to the most moderate limits. The very violent fluctuations which have taken place in the price of silver, in which our transactions with China are conducted, are, I am sure, only too present to your minds. The rise in 1890, which a great part of the world considered, to their discomfiture, to be justified and permanent, culminated in September of that year with silver at $54\frac{5}{8}$ per oz. It has been followed by a violent reaction, relieved by intermittent attempts at rehabilitation, until the other day when we saw silver at 37d. per oz., or a decline of over 30 per cent.; all this in the space of 23 months. The foreign trade with China emanates almost entirely from countries which regard gold as the standard of value, and under the conditions I have just mentioned it needs no words from me to prove that foreign trade must be, as it has been, and is, injuriously affected by these abnormal fluctuations in the relative values of the metals. This Chamber does not propose to suggest, or submit, out of such wisdom as is in us, any particular course which we think should be followed in obviating the mischievous uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed, and which of late has become so acute. In the bustle and worry of business, as it has to be conducted here, many of us have not the time, even if we had the inclination, to consider and weigh this great and clamant question, in all its bearings, and study the manifold interests which are bound up in it and surround it. This we may leave in abler hands, and with those who are making the subject their special study, and I most heartily second and support the resolution proposed by the Chairman.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried with one dissentient.

Mr. R. M. Campbell enquired whether the gentleman who disented would not like to explain his views.

The Chairman pointed out that though it was somewhat irregular, seeing that the resolution had been adopted, no doubt the meeting would willingly hear what the gentleman had to say.

Mr. J. C. Bois—I would like to explain briefly why I am opposed to the passing of the proposed resolution. By passing it, although we do not commit ourselves to any particular form of legislation, yet we are undoubtedly casting our vote in favour of some sort of international agreement for the purpose of artificially raising and keeping up the price of silver. Now the question is, is it not a mistake to do this? I think that any interference with the natural laws which govern the rise and fall of all articles is a mistake. What we are, and have been, suffering from for the last few years is not so much the fall in silver as the rapid and violent fluctuations in its value. Had silver been left to itself we would have seen a gradual and constant fall in value until it reached a point at which it would not pay to produce it, such gradual fall could easily have been provided for by brokers and merchants, and trade generally would have gradually adjusted itself to the new state of things. Now what has caused the rapid and violent fluctuations we complain of? It cannot be said that the position as to the supply of and demand for gold has altered in any way in the last three years. It is not that metal therefore that is responsible; but the whole trouble has arisen from the desperate attempts made in the United States to bolster up the price of silver. This legislation has not been successful, but it has given rise to hopes which have led to speculation, and it is this speculation which has caused the violent fluctuations we are suffering from. No doubt I shall be told that this legislation did not go far enough, but I think that the farther we go the worse we shall fare, and that we would have been much better off if nothing had been done. What should be sought for is the quickest and best way of undoing the mischief that has already been done by legislation, and of getting back to the state of things when the natural laws which govern prices will have full scope. Any international agreement for the purpose of keeping up the price of anything can only work mischief, and I am therefore opposed to any support being given to those who wish to bring about such an interference with the natural course of things.

Mr. F. Anderson then proposed that a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, and the resolution should be sent to the Chambers of Commerce of London, Manchester, New York, Hamburg and Bremen, the China Association in London and the Chambers of Commerce of all the important centres of trade in the East.

Mr. F. Rinkel seconded.

Mr. J. Macgregor in supporting the resolution, urged the desirability and propriety of the gentlemen present becoming members of the China Association. It was established in Great Britain, and therefore could not invite people of other nationalities to join, but the good work it accomplished was open to other nations to enjoy.

The Chairman said he would first put the resolution, and then Mr. Macgregor could continue his remarks.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Macgregor, resuming, remarked that looking round the room he found himself to be the only member of the Association present. There were three other members connected with Shanghai, one of whom was absent, but on an early occasion he proposed asking them to meet him (Mr. Macgregor) to form a committee.

The proceedings then terminated.—*China Herald.*

THE FATAL STABBING AFFRAY AT WARDEN ROAD.

MR. HASSUMBHOY VISRAM and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram continue to be favoured with inquiries as to the state of the health of their sons, and as they find it almost impossible to acknowledge them separately, they once more avail themselves of this means of offering their grateful thanks to the many kind friends who are evincing so much sympathy on this trying occasion. The wounded lads are pronounced by the doctors to be now practically out of danger and are fairly on the road to recovery.

GOOD reports have been received of Captain Capel-Cure of the 61st Glost Regiment who went home not long ago with a [illegible]roken collar-bone and dislocated shoulder, the eff[illegible]ts of a fall out after pig. The skill of a celeb[illegible]ted London specialist has triumphed over all difficulties, and he will be quite fit again in about a month.

INQ[illegible]

DR. THO[illegible] ceiving intel[illegible] Arnott of th[illegible] Hykoop, aged [illegible] chloroform for [illegible] European Genera[illegible] the body at half-[illegible] Sidney Smith, Su[illegible] mortem examinatio[illegible]

Some time elapsed[illegible] of the deceased, arrive[illegible] tors Arnott, Baker, a[illegible] during the inquest.

Mr. A. Monk, examined[illegible] boatswain in H. M. S. Go[illegible] looked at the body and [illegible] Hykoop. Deceased was form[illegible] was unemployed, and lived [illegible]

The Coroner: When di[illegible] About a month ago. He com[illegible]

What was done for it?—W[illegible] would have to be lanced. It w[illegible] mers. But deceased did not get [illegible] seen by Doctor Banks, who desired [illegible] European General Hospital.

He came to this Hospital on the [illegible] about that time. I am not certain. [illegible] about five days ago.

What was his general health?—He [illegible] healthy and robust, and never had any [illegible] ten years, except twelve months ago [illegible] attack of jaundice and was treated i[illegible] Hospital in Calcutta. Deceased was th[illegible] fortnight. I heard of his death about one [illegible] afternoon.

Doctor Richard Baker, Resident Surgeon[illegible] General Hospital, said:—The deceased was a[illegible] the 7th instant at the request of Doctor Ba[illegible] wrote to us to admit him into hospital.

The Coroner: What was the matter with hi[illegible] had fistula, and he remained in the Hospi[illegible] the purpose of undergoing an operation. He ask[illegible] chloroform, and it was decided to give it to him. [illegible] yesterday morning the lower bowel was washed, [illegible] usual in these cases, by my orders. At about 10 p[illegible] on Sunday evening, chloroform was administered [illegible] deceased, first by Mr. Netscher, the Assist[illegible] Apothecary of the Hospital. After two drachms h[illegible] been administered, Mr. Netscher handed the case over t[illegible] Mr. Church.

The Coroner: Is Mr. Church here?—No.

The Coroner: This is vital to the whole thing, and is very important. How many drachms were administered?—Two, and the administration was continued by Mr. Church, the Apothecary of the Hospital.

The Coroner: Why did you make a change of the administration in the middle of the case?—Because Mr. Church was going round the hospital with Doctor Arnott, and was therefore asked to look after the case.

The Coroner: Doctor Arnott was present during the latter portion?—Yes.

The Coroner: The deceased bore the chloroform well, and his pulse and respiration were never affected?—No. He struggled once in the early part of the operation. But there was no cause for any anxiety.

The Coroner: Did deceased vomit during the administration?—No. But there was a tendency to retch afterwards. He was not actually vomiting.

The Coroner: Then the operation was not performed? No, as the bowel was not in a fit condition.

The Coroner: What happened this morning?—At 10 o'clock we determined, in consultation with Doctor Arnott, to administer chloroform again, and perform the operation. At 10-45 a.m. the administration was begun by Mr. Netscher.

The Coroner: Will you bring the hospital chloroform bottle down, Mr. Brewin. The one that was used to-day. [Mr. Brewin brought the bottle, the cone, and minim measure used for the purpose].

The Coroner: Dr. Arnott was not then present?—He was a few yards away, engaged in his office.

In the same room?—No.

Then he was in the next room?—Yes.

The Coroner: Well, this is important. That conveys to the jury the impression that the operation was done by your own hands. I thought Doctor Arnott was on the premises.—Yes, he was.

The Coroner: Do you know what quantity of chloroform Mr. Netscher began with?—I don't know. But when I asked him about the quantity just before he began he told me it was a drachm he had given.

What cone was used?—Mr. Netscher used the usual cone for administering the chloroform.

Did he measure it out?—Yes. And he also put in the first quantity after measuring it.

How did the deceased take that?—Well for a few minutes, until he began to shout and struggle very violently as is usual. I informed Doctor Arnott of this.

What did you inform him of?—I told Doctor Arnott that the deceased was shouting and struggling under the chloroform. I had gone into the next room, when the deceased was quiet, on some business, when the struggle came on, and I said to Doctor Arnott:—"This is the chloroform," and I went out. I immediately went back to the deceased when he stopped struggling.

What happened when you came back?—He suddenly quietened. But there was nothing to be anxious about, as he took the chloroform.

You said something about speaking to the deceased?—Yes. He was conscious then, and I spoke. He was conscious, but not intoxicated. When I went to bring Doctor Arnott it was to tell him the patient was nearly ready for the operation. Doctor Arnott said, "All right," and desired me to go back to the deceased. While I went back, a message was sent to me to say deceased was ready for the operation. I went back, and Mr. Netscher said to me, "I think he is ready." I said to him, "I am not sure. I don't think he is quite ready. Bring him down to the end of the table." And we moved him down to the end of the table. He was then breathing still and was quite well. While this was going on, the administration of the chloroform was suspended.

Who was holding the pulse, you or Netscher?—I was watching from time to time. I then flexed the right knee, when I found the muscles of the leg contracted. I said to Mr. Netscher, "You see, he is not quite ready." Mr. Netscher said,: "Look at his face, he looks very still." I said, "You will have to give him some more chloroform before I operate." Then it was that Mr. Netscher said, "Sir, you see how he is. And we gave him no more chloroform. When I saw he was breathing very imperfectly, I at once sent for Doctor Arnott.

How were the pulse and respiration?—His pulse, as far as I could gather, had ceased. As soon as I observed the cyanosis I tried to feel the pulse, but it was gone. I saw he was breathing once or twice, and then gasped shallow.

He gasped once or twice after the pulse had failed?—Yes, and then died. I believe he was dead before Doctor Arnott reached him.

What was your next proceeding?—While Dr. Arnott was coming I endeavoured to restore animation by slapping his sides with my hand. Artificial animation was started and sustained for over an hour.

What system did you try?—You didn't try the French way of pulling the tongue? —Yes. Before chloroform was administered yesterday I carefully examined the heart, but could find no disease.

Did you make an analysis of the urine?—Yes, I think I did.

Has Mr. Netscher ever administered chloroform in your hospital?—Yes; very many times.

What would many mean?—I asked him to-day, and he said something like a hundred times in the hospital.

On your own oath, has Mr. Netscher often administered chloroform in the hospital?—Yes.

Do you consider him qualified to administer chloroform?—I do. All these administrations are, of course, under supervision. This is the bottle out of which the chloroform was given yesterday and to-day.

This is a part of the hospital supply?—Yes; received from the Government stores.

When was your last supply received?—This is absolutely necessary, and must be obtained from your indent-book if you don't know the date. [The entry showed it to have been received about six months ago—in March.]

Do you ever use the A. C. E. mixture in this hospital?—Oh yes; occasionally.

In what kind of cases?—I have not used it lately because I found that chloroform was satisfactory.

Have you ever seen a death from chloroform?—Yes.

How many deaths have you seen from chloroform?—One.

In what hospital?—That was in Dr. Steven's hospital in Dublin, twenty years ago.

Government chloroform is always pure?—You are the lecturer in "Materia Medica," and ought to know?—Yes. But I don't analyse chloroform. But I think the Government chloroform is safe and trustworthy. I have used it for more than eleven years nearly.

Is the minim measure, always used in administering chloroform?—Yes.

You do nothing by the rule of thumb?—No.

Then how can you say in the same breath Mr. Netscher is an unqualified man, and yet you gave him the chloroform bottle?—I mean he holds no medical legal

...alified ... : Is it ... other.

... was good ... fit subject ... ospital for an ... oroform in the ... the supervision ... the chloroform ... patient does that. ... he, and some men ... ion the only alterna- ... ent ?

... necessary to ask the ... sent before performing ... n is performed here with- ... t if he is able to give his

... e Surgeon, said :—At 4 p.m. ... y of the deceased with the ... dead-house of the European ... mediately afterwards made an ... here were no external marks of ... There was, however, a fistula ... perated on.

... t a deep fistula ?—Yes, and ran up- ... for about 1½ inch. It was on the ... nus. On opening the body I found ... tely collapsed and empty of air. I ... art, but there was no valvular disease. ... le contained a smaller quantity of blood ... and there was no clot. All the other ... of the body were healthy. From the ... e heard, and the post-mortem appear- ... opinion that death was due to syncope or ... heart's action.

... ey : Would that include a nervous ... —Yes. In deaths from chloroform all ... f disease is often not found.

... u find anything in the post-mortem appear- ... o show that chloroform should not have been ... —No.

... Boileau : Was there anything particular to ... the failure of the heart ?—No ; sometimes it is ... countable.

... rancis Hubert Dene Netscher, Sub-Assistant Apothe- ... y, European General Hospital, examined, said : I ... ve served in the hospital since July 1889.

The Coroner : This morning what did you do ?—At ... bout 10-50 a.m. to-day, Dr. Baker ordered me to administer chloroform to the deceased who was then on the operating table in the surgery. This bottle of chloroform, minim measure, and cone, were on a table. I poured out a drachm of chloroform into the minim measure, and poured the whole of it into the cone. I began to administer it to the deceased.

How did he bear it ?—The patient breathed steadily for about two or three minutes, when I measured out another drachm and poured that into the cone. Just as I was about to administer a second drachm he struggled violently and became noisy. A few seconds or so after that he became quiet, when I opened one eyelid and found he was ready for the operation. I told Dr. Baker so. He then told us to move deceased to the edge of the table. We did so. I did not give deceased any of the second drachm of the chloroform. After deceased was moved down, Dr. Baker told me to go on with the chloroform. I said deceased was ready for the operation, but did not give him any more chloroform. Almost immediately I saw he was sinking cyanosed.

How was his breathing then ?—Rather irregular.

Was it jerky or how ?—It was rather short.

How was the pulse then ?—Very fair, before the deceased was moved down to the end of the table.

So you don't know when it stopped ?—No. The respiration ceased about thirty seconds after I observed this, and he died. Efforts at resuscitation were begun immediately and continued for an hour, but were useless.

How long have you been administering ?—For the last three years since I am here.

In how many cases have you administered chloroform ?—Between three and four hundred.

What is the largest quantity you have administered to any one patient ?—Between two and three ounces.

Dr. Blaney, in summing up the case for the jury, said that that seemed to be all the evidence necessary in the case. Of course a death from chloroform was always a regretful matter. But, fortunately—and very fortunately for humanity—though there were dangers in the administration of chloroform, it was very rarely that deaths did occur from its administration. He had himself been coroner for 16 years in Bombay, a very large city indeed, and chloroform without doubt was used here among thousands and thousands, and that was only the third inquest of the kind he had held during those years. The jury had to consider in the first place, what it was that caused the death of the deceased. Was it chloroform ? Was it administered to him properly ? Or if it was administered by qualified persons ? It was stated in evidence that the chloroform was administered before the operation took place. The opening of a fistula in the anus was attended with great pain, because it was a very painful part. Having prepared the patient for the operation the jury had to consider, whether after the administration of the chloroform it was properly administered by qualified persons, whether the quantity administered was correct, and whether the quality was beyond suspicion. Of course, chloroform might contain other substances which might act upon the lungs and influence death. Impure chloroform might do that. Their attention must be given to all the conditions in preparing a patient for a safe operation in which chloroform was to be employed, and whether those operations were carefully performed and carried out by competent persons, who knew its real and proper effects. Whether the quantity was such as the patient might reasonably be expected to bear. Regarding the quantity it was in evidence. The deceased had four drachms given him on Sunday, during which no untoward symptoms were apparent. That day after the bowel was unloaded, only one drachm was administered. A second drachm was measured out, but it was not administered. From the evidence one drachm appeared to have produced an anæsthetic condition, so as to enable the patient to undergo the operation. But as he had been struggling Dr. Baker said give him some more chloroform. Mr. Netscher not thinking it was necessary, and did not give him any more. The deceased after struggling became quiet, and there appeared to have been an interval of a minute or something like that, which was apparent from the evidence. In that short interval what happened ?—The breathing became shallow and gasping and in thirty seconds the deceased was dead from the time he was noticed to become blue in the face. Dr. Baker said the pulse failed before the respiration. However, that embraced the whole of the evidence in a brief manner taken before them, and death occurred in a public hospital in which the surgeons who had to do with that institution had decided to perform the operation. And it was on that account that he called in Doctor Sidney Smith, the Surgeon to the Coroner, in the case, to give the cause of death. Doctor Smith could discover no cause of death except failure of the heart, and as he (Doctor Blaney) too, was Coroner of Bombay, his own opinion was better than that of Doctor Smith from his experience of such cases. The heart might fail from a variety of causes, and the administration of chloroform, but the question was could it have been foreseen by the medical officers of the hospital. Doctor Arnott was a consenting party to the administration and performance of the operation, and with Doctor Baker agreed that the operation should be performed and therefore, on Sunday, Dr. Baker made a stetescopic examination, but found no disease was present. That was proved that evening when Doctor Smith examined the body. There was nothing to account for death except syncope. That was the point for the jury to consider, and whether what might reasonably be expected to be sufficiently done in a hospital like that was actually done. The jury were to bear in mind whether everything was skilfully done, *viz.*, the examination of the patient's condition, before undertaking the operation. If all that could reasonably be expected had been carried out then death was a misadventure. If no blame was to be attached to anybody then, of course, it would be the duty of the jury to say so. In the present case perhaps they would come to the conclusion that there was nothing of the evidence to show that the two doctors, responsible for the proceedings, had neglected any proper precaution which ought to have been taken in treating the case from first to last. He, therefore, thought he need not take up any more if their time with further remarks. Perhaps, they would take very little time in giving their verdict and he, therefore, dismissed them to consider it.

The jury retired, and, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict unanimously that the death of the deceased was caused by syncope during the administration of chloroform in preparation for a surgical operation, and that the chloroform was carefully and skilfully administered.

The deceased will be buried this evening in the Sewree Cemetery.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—**MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.**

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Times*, discussing the frontier question, observes that the military element in the Viceroy's Council is perhaps too strong, but in Lord Lansdowne we have a sufficiently strong Viceroy to repair any injury which may have been done in Afghanistan.

The *Novo Vremya* fearlessly asserts Russian rights in the Pamirs which, it says, Russia will cause to be respected.

Last evening Dr. Blaney, the Coroner of the City of Bombay, held an inquest at the European General Hospital, touching the death of Cecil Hykoop, aged 27, who died during the administration of chloroform, preparatory to undergoing a surgical operation. The evidence was chiefly of a medical character, and several doctors were present. Dr. Sydney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, performed an autopsy on the body, and he stated that the deceased's organs were healthy, and that death, in his opinion, arose from syncope or failure of the heart' action. Dr. Church and Arnott, and also Mr. Netscher, the latter of whom administered the chloroform, all gave evidence, and were minutely examined by Dr. Blaney as to the appearance of the deceased and the symptoms he exhibited before death supervened. Dr. Blaney summed up the case in a most careful manner, and the jury ultimately returned a verdict of "death from syncope during the administration of chloroform in preparation for a surgical operation, and that the chloroform was carefully and skilfully administered."

The Rangoon branch of the Mercantile Bank will, it is understood, be closed on the 30th inst. The competition amongst the banks in that town is very keen, and it has been intensified by the recent advent of the formidable Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The Mercantile never gained much footing in Rangoon.

Aden, writes *Indian Engineering*, will make a big struggle before she allows Perim to supersede her as a coaling station. The first stage of deepening the natural harbour of Aden to a depth of 20 feet below low water has just been completed. Vessels which have hitherto avoided coaling at this port during the south-west monsoon, and many that have done so only at considerable risk and loss of time, will now be able to coal in the inner harbour without any interruption or difficulty. The second stage of the deepening will be carried out to a depth of 26 feet below low water, which work, it is understood, will commence forthwith.

The proposed visit of Consul Gardner to Changsha the capital of Hunan, in connection with which a couple of British gunboats were to be employed, has been postponed under instructions from the British Minister at Peking. This little "Naval Demonstration," which is looked forward to by British residents in China as likely to have a wholesome effect on the turbulent and foreigner-hating Hunanese, says the *China Mail*, is now understood to be arranged to take place in November next.

The final tie in the covered tennis court at the United Service Club, for the Kuch Behar Cup, was played on Friday afternoon, between Captain Brazier Creagh, Aide-de-Camp, Viceregal Staff, and Mr. Langworthy, 7th Dragoon Guards. The Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne watched the match. Mr. Langworthy had the best of the play at the outset, winning the first set by 6 to 3. Captain Brazier Creagh then won the next two and the fourth also, the latter being by 6 to 2.

The following are recently proved wills :—Mrs. Ellen Elizabeth Chart (Mrs. Nye Chart, formerly known as Miss Nellie Rollasson) £36,738 ; Sir Charles Thomas Cox, K.C.M.G., £16,155 16s. 5d. ; Mr. James Petrie, £97,000 ; Mr. George Smith, £78,000 ; Mr. Edward Buckeridge, £71,000 ; Mr. Henry John Hodgeson, £39.000 ; Mr. Henry Bliss, £39,000 Mr. Christopher William Todd, £33,000.

An uneasy feeling prevailed in commercial circles in Calcutta on Thursday and Friday, which seem to have been caused mainly by an indefinite newspaper paragraph foreshadowing the collapse of some European firm, which, while unnamed, was described as having large liabilities. The allusion, a contemporary has excellent authority for stating, could only be to Hague and Co., whose stoppage was announced on Saturday ; but Hague and Co., are a small firm dealing in wines and provisions, and their insolvency in no way affects credit in Calcutta. Mischievous rumours have been set afloat, but they are totally unfounded. No commercial failure in the ordinary sense of the term has occurred, and no first class house is in difficulties which would justify the circulation of rumours to that effect. One or two insignificant shippers are believed to be somewhat pushed, says the *Pioneer*, but their stoppage would occasion no surprise, nor would it involve more than a trifling amount. The nervousness of Thursday and Friday was thus wholly uncalled for, and indeed by Friday afternoon had quite died away.

The evolution of Berlin from the "Residenzstadt" of a comparatively small State to the capital of a great Empire, has proceeded during the last twenty-one years rapidly enough, but one of the most noteworthy outward and visible signs of the change is as yet wanting. The gigantic future home of the Reichstag is still but a forest of scaffold poles, but some idea may be obtained of the appearance it is likely to present when it is inaugurated two years hence. The main entrances are four in number, one at each side, each approached by broad flights of steps, and each differing from the other. The actual Chamber is under a cupola, something like that of the Pantheon, surmounted by the Imperial Crown, which is in the exact centre of the whole mass of buildings. The lobby, which is to be adorned with richly ornamented columns, stretches right across the building from the Spree to the Thiergarten, its length of about 100 metres being broken in the centre by an octagonal hall, and on to it open most of the offices, the private rooms of Ministers, the library, and the dining-room. A similar arrangement is to be made on the floor above and the floor below the level of the entrances. At each corner of the building is a sort of open loggia, richly ornamented.

Sir Edward Watkin the other day expounded to the shareholders of the Tower Company the details of the London Eiffel which is to be erected at Wembley Park. It will be 150 feet higher than the tower which was one of the principal attractions at the Paris Exposition, it will carry three times as many passengers, and will have three times as much floor space. Moreover, it will cost less than the first estimate, and Sir Edward expressed his belief that the tower "would supply a great public want, and prove very profitable to all concerned."

During the past year the average cost of the maintenance of Board schools per child in average attendance in England and Wales has considerably increased : in London the increase was 1s. 5½d., and in the remaining Board schools in England 1s. 3d. per child. The average cost of voluntary schools this year also shows an increase of 8¼d. per child. Further, it appears that 52·79 per cent. of the scholars in England and Wales paid less than 3d. a week ; that 38·56 per cent. paid 3d. and less than 6d. a week ; that 2·72 per cent. paid 6d. and over, and that the free schoolars were 4·93 per cent.

Mr. Justice Cave has delivered judgment in the action Saunders and Shepherd *vs* Wiel, in which the plaintiffs, a firm of London jewellers, sought to recover damages from the defendant, also a jeweller, for infringement of copyright. The plaintiffs had made a number of souvenir teaspoons of different designs, having as handles miniature models of public buildings, as St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and the Tower of London. They patented the design of their spoon with the miniature model of Westminster Abbey for its handle, but alleged that the defendant sold spoons of exactly identical design without their permission, and thereby infringed their patent. The defendant replied that the idea of souvenir spoons was an old one, dating back as long as the Apostle spoons of centuries ago ; and, further, that spoons having models of Cologne Cathedral and other famous buildings on the Continent had been before the public for years, being bought mainly by American tourists. He maintained therefore that he had not infringed the plaintiffs' patent by selling souvenir spoons of Westminster Abbey—His Lordship held that the defendant had pirated the plaintiffs' design, as he had taken exactly the same view of Westminster Abbey.

THE INDIAN MARINE ENGINEERS' MEMORIAL.

The following is the text of the memorial to which we referred yesterday as having been sent in by the Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine to the Director for transmission to the Viceroy :—

Most respectfully sheweth,—That your humble petitioner is an engineer officer in the Royal Indian Marine.

That your petitioner feels aggrieved under the circumstances hereinafter set forth, and he humbly prays that this his petition may be taken into favourable consideration and that the prayer hereof may be granted.

When your petitioner joined the service the regulations of the establishment provided for a certain number of chief engineers with a stated rate of pay. Promotions to the grade of chief engineer with the corresponding pay took place by selection. The Government had the power to make this selection without reference to length of service, but your petitioner has no doubt whatever but that all the promotions so made were made after taking all circumstances into consideration. This rule has been lately altered. The altered rule appears in No. 1 of 1892, corrections to Marine Regulations, India, Volume 1, at page 3, and is has follows :—"Promotions to the grade of chief engineer will be made wholly by selection by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Director of Marine. Chief engineers will be promoted to the Rs. 400 grade only after 20 years' service."

Your petitioner would here point out that orginally the regulation stood as follows :—"Promotion to the grade of chief engineer will be made wholly by selection," and that the words "by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Director of Marine" were added afterwards. Under the rule as it stood there was a direct inducement to the engineer officers whom it affected to show their special fitness for promotion to the Director of Marine, but your petitioner does not now wish to ask for any alteration of this part of the regulation, as he is anxious to call attention to the last part of the regulation, which is of much more consequence.

The words "chief engineers will be promoted to the Rs. 400 grade only after twenty years' service," make a serious difference in your petitioner's position in the service for several reasons :—

(*a*) Under this new addition to the regulation in question, your petitioner will be disqualified for promotion to the Rs. 400 grade until after 20 years' service, although he had the opportunity, under the old regulation, of satisfying the Director of Marine or the Government of India of his fitness and qualifications and thus of being promoted by selection before the completion of 20 years' service. Your petitioner therefore humbly submits, on this ground, that the alteration is one affecting his position in a material way, and one which could not reasonably have been anticipated by him at the time he joined the service on the faith of the expectations held out to induce him so to do.

(*b*) This recent addition to the regulation has a very serious effect on your petitioner's prospects with regard to promotion. Inasmuch as chief engineers are now to be promoted to the Rs. 400 grade only after 20 years' service, there will be a block in the way of promotion of all engineer officers who have less than 20 years' service, no matter how well-qualified they may otherwise be for promotion. The regulations provide for only three chief engineers (afloat) in the Rs. 300 grade, and even this number is at the present time exceeded by one. There is therefore no prospect of promotion to this Rs. 300 grade until at least two promotions have been made from this grade to the Rs. 400 grade, which promotions cannot be made for from six to seven years, as that time must elapse before two of the four chief engineers now in the Rs. 300 grade have completed 20 years' service, and until they have been promoted to the Rs. 400 grade.

(*c*) There is only one chief engineer (afloat) now on the Rs. 400 grade, and your petitioner humbly submits that, if this new addition to the regulations were not in force, two promotions would already have been made and the way thus cleared for promotion generally.

(*d*) Even if the total number of chief engineers (afloat) was made up to six (the total number allowed by the regulations) by the promotion of a sufficient number to the Rs. 300 grade to make up the number to six, only one would be promoted, and further promotion would in that case also be blocked for from six to seven years. But as a long time has elapsed and no promotion has taken place, it is clear to your petitioner that the Government of India will limit the number strictly according to the regulations.

(*e*) Another effect of this new addition to the regulation on promotion will be as here explained. According to the scale of pensions a chief engineer on Rs. 400 per mensem is entitled to a pension of Rs. 210 after 20 years' service, and a chief engineer on Rs. 300 per mensem is entitled to a pension of only Rs. 180 after 20 years' service. It is clear that the effect of the addition to the regulation will be to practically compel many chief engineers to postpone their retirement until they are promoted to the Rs. 400 grade, and that can only happen *after* 20 years' service, in order to obtain the pension of Rs. 210 per mensem, which pension, if this addition to the regulation had not been made, would have been obtained earlier. It will happen in many instances that a chief engineer will not be promoted to the Rs. 400 grade for a considerable time after he has completed 20 years' service, as there can only be three chief engineers in that grade, and under this addition to the regulation he will have to wait for a vacancy even after 20 years' service. If a chief engineer has nearly qualified by length of service for a *higher* pension, he will, in many cases, stay on still longer in order to obtain the additional advantage of a higher pension and will thus again block promotion.

Your petitioner humbly submits that this double effect on his prospects is one which ought to be remedied. Your petitioner will be debarred from promotion, will be entitled to less pay and pension than he otherwise would, and will be bound to serve longer to earn the pension he looked forward to obtaining.

(*f*) In case your petitioner should have the good fortune to be selected as an Inspector of Machinery, or for any other office, before he has served 20 years, this new addition to the regulation will affect him seriously in that position, because under it he will only be entitled to the pay of his grade plus staff allowance. Inasmuch as only experienced and able engineer officers are selected for these appointments, they were under the old regulation usually promoted by selection to the Rs. 400 grade, and so were in a better position than they will be under the new addition to the regulation unless they have completed 20 years' service before their appointment. The difference will amount to at least Rs. 100 per month, and in case of the appointment of an engineer officer to one of these offices before his completion of 20 years' service, he cannot be promoted to the Rs. 400 grade as before and will thus block promotion generally.

Your petitioner humbly prays to bring another matter to your notice. At one time certain shore appointments were open to, and *generally* occupied by, the engineer officers of the Indian Marine or of its predecessors. The appointments referred to are the following ones :—

Engineer Surveyor to the Port of Bombay.
Engineer Surveyor to the Port of Calcutta.
Inspector of Boilers and Prime Movers, Bombay.
Inspector of Boilers and Prime Movers, Calcutta.
Port Engineer, Karachi.
Port Engineer, Akyab.
Engineer to the Settlement of Port Blair.
Engineer Surveyor to the Port of Aden.

Your petitioner humbly begs to point out that the office of Port Officer at all these ports is always reserved for the Executive Officers of the Royal Indian Marine, and that the hope of being appointed to one of these offices was a great inducement to join the service. In a service which only numbers 55, that being the present number of engineer officers, the above-named appointments are of the greatest value, as the expectation is in favour of a properly qualified and diligent officer being appointed to one of them sooner or later. Without shore appointments to look forward to, your petitioner humbly submits that his position and prospects have been seriously altered to his prejudice and that this is not equitable or fair. Without these appointments there is nothing for your petitioner to anticipate but spending all his time at sea, and with them there is the hope and encouragement that, when his time comes, he may be promoted to a shore appointment and thus obtain a welcome change from service in the engine and boiler rooms of a steam-ship in a tropical climate with all its attendant discomforts.

Your petitioner also begs to point out that the R.I.M.S. "Guide" is a vessel borne on the Indian Marine Establishment as a Royal Indian Marine ship. This ship is at present placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government, and there are no engineer officers appointed to her. This again seriously limits the appointments open to a small service and is disadvantageous to your petitioner.

Your petitioner lastly begs to humbly protest against the practice of keeping appointments long vacant, and also against the practice of appointing officers to certain posts merely because they happen to be on the spot. This practice is no doubt a saving to the Government both in the pay of the position which is kept vacant and also saves the travelling expenses of an officer who would otherwise come from a distance to join his appointment. But your petitioner humbly submits that it occasions great disappointment and demoralization to himself and the other engineer officers in the service when this happens to his or their prejudice.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays—

I. That the words "chief engineers will be promoted to the Rs. 400 grade only after 20 years' service" in the regulation above referred to, may be struck out of the said regulation.

II. That the eight offices above referred to may be reserved for the engineer officers in the Royal Indian Marine, and that the same may be filled up as soon as it is reasonably practicable to do so.

III. That the engineer officers may be appointed to the R.I.M.S. "Guide."

IV. That, in future, no appointment be kept vacant, and that, when vacancies do occur, they may be filled up with due regard to seniority.

POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

THIRD DAY.

THE IRON INDUSTRY—PIONEER ATTEMPTS.

Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade, in the course of his speech on the above question said :—The history of the successive attempts made by private and state agencies to develope the iron industry in India has a mournful interest and yet it is full of instruction. As Captain Townsend of the Ordenance Department has observed in his work on the Mineral Wealth of India, nothing strikes the stranger, who studies Indian economy so much as the contract between the bounty of nature and the poverty of man in the matter of this Iron Industry. Endowed more richly in iron than almost any other country in the world, India has in a commercial sense no iron industry at all. There are 42 iron and brass-foundries in the country working chiefly on foreign imports and employing 12,000 men. Mr. Ball, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, in his work on Economic Geology and Dr. Watt in his dictionary of Indian economic products have described the extent and richness of the iron ores which occur in all formations in the metamorphic rocks, semi-metamorphic or transition rocks in the conglomerates in the cretacious in the Deccan traps in the sand-beds of rivers and in the detrital ores of sub-recent age. In respect of Geographical distribution, there is absolutely not a province in all India, which is not favoured with rich iron are deposits of one kind or another and in which there are not traces of iron manufactured by native methods down to very recent times. The iron industry not only supplied all local wants, but it also enabled India to export its finished products to foreign countries. The quality of the material turned out had also a world-wide fame. The famous iron pillar near Delhi, which is at least 1,500 years old indicates an amount of skill in the manufacture of wrought iron, which has been the marvel of all who have endeavoured to account for it. Mr. Ball admits that it is not many years since the production of such a pillar would have been an impossibility in the largest factories in the world, and even now there are comparatively very few factories where such a mass of metal could be turned out. Canons were manufactured in Assam of the largest calibre. Indian wootz—or steel—furnished the materials out of which Damascus blades with a world-wide reputation were made, and it paid Persian merchants in those old times to travel all the way to India to obtain these materials and export them to Asia. The Indian steel found once considerable demand for cutlery even in England. This manufacture of steel and wrought iron had reached a high perfection at least 2,000 years ago. All this is now changed. The native furnaces all over the country have stopped work. The domestic manufacture has been in most places crushed out by foreign competition, and complete extinction in the near future is the fate with which it has been cursed. This fate has over taken it contemporaneous with an enormous increase in the demand for iron goods. There does not appear any solid ground of hope under existing conditions of manufacturing cheap iron, which will compete in price and quality with the English imported article. Sir. G. Molesworth, writing in 1882 gave it as his opinion that charcoal-made iron will never be able to compete with English iron, but a well organized system of forest conservancy ought to be able to secure charcoal fuel at a low price for smelting purposes and within close proximity to the iron works." Such a conservancy is not easy to secure, and there is no great prospect of help in this assurance. Dr. Watt after a careful examination of all existing sources thinks that the Bengal and Jubbulpore and Chanda fields offer under existing circumstances the only possible opening for large iron works.

If the State was justified in undertaking the construction of its own railways, there was nothing inconsistent with principle in its undertaking the manufacturers of iron any more than in its manufacture of salt or opium. The effect of its establishing factories for iron manufacture throughout India would have enabled the state to keep vast sums of money in circulation, and to have given employment to large numbers of people who now crowed the land. This golden opportunity was allowed to pass, and we find ourself in the anomalous situation that after 150 years of British rule the iron resources of India remain undeveloped, and the country pays nine crores of rupees yearly for its iron supply, and the old race of iron smelters find their occupations gone. It must be admitted at the same time that the Government of India has not been altogether oblivious of its duties in this connection. The Government through its geological department has carefully, and at considerable expense, surved the regions which abound in iron ores. The value of this service can never be over estimated. Next to the surveying operations it has also from time to time spent considerable sums on experimental trials it has subsidized companies to whom concessions more or less favourable have been granted, and lastly it has directed its various department to obtain their supplies from local sources and thus helped the efforts of these companies. There is thus no question of principle involved in the matter. The principle of state help and guidance in pioneering new enterprize has been accepted and acted upon by the Government here. The only fault one can lay at their door is that this policy has been followed with half-heartedness and oscillation of purpose—the result of which has been that as a rule the attempts made on various occasions have proved utter failures serving only to discourage all enterprize in this direction.

He then passed in review the history of 17 attempts made by private and state agencies to start iron manufactured on a large scale, and the survey of previous attempts leads one to the conclusion that the failures were due.

(1) To the smallness of the capital and the poverty of the financial resources of the private companies.

(2) To the scarcity and heavy cost of good fuel.

(3) To the inaccessibility of some of the places chosen in respect of railway and sea communication.

(4) To the oscillations of purpose shown by the Government agency which made them impatient of results.

(5) To the want of skill and good management on the part of the persons employed to conduct the experiment.

(6) To the delays caused by red tape and the unwillingness of Government to subsidize or guarantee interest during the experimental period of the concern. The failures are due to causes which can all more or less be provided against by proper care and prudence, and some of them have obviously ceased to be the obstacles they once appeared to be by reason of improved sea and land communication. The *Pioneer* in some of its recent issues has spoken in strong terms about the ill-liberal character of the concessions offered in the way of prospective and mining leases. Leases for short terms confined to very small areas will never answer the purpose. If the manufacture is to be carried on a large scale, the terms must be a long one, exceeding 53 years or so. Such a concession may well be given to companies which undertake to raise at least 25 lakhs of rupees of capital. In the case of such companies the detailed surveying and prospecting work must be completed by the Government, associating its own trained officer with the private experts. This plan was to some extent followed with success in the case of gold mining in Wynad a few years ago. The necessary capital being raised, Government should when satisfied of the bona-fide charactor and skilled management of such concerns guarantee to secure minimum interest dividend during the first trial periods on the plan so freely and advantageously resorted to in the case of railway companies. Government reserving its right to share with the companies profit when they exceed a fixed minimum. On the security of their property and machinery, Government should help the company to float its own debentures when necessary or lend the money itself. The companies should get their lands free of costs on condition that bona-fide work is done within a given period. No royalties and fines should be charged till after the company begins to earn a definite minimum of Profits. The factories should be assured of a continuous and certain demand. For their work of fixed price which should include not only the English prices in England but ship freight, landing charges and railway charges and insurance and exchange. A separate department of commerce and manufactures can alone devote itself to this work without frequent oscillation of purpose. These rules can only apply to large concerns which must be limited to places selected by Government experts as possessing all the advantages of good ore, cheap fuel and flux and easy communication and near markets. Smaller concerns to be worked with charcoal fuel near dense forests in out of the way regions will require separate treatment. The lessees here may have a portion of reserved forest area handed over to their charge on condition of their being required to replant fourteen times the area cleared in one year or the department may undertake to supply good fuel at cheap rates on the spot. In all these various ways Government may well help this new enterprise on the development of which the industrial revival of the country largely depend. Government owns the lands the mines and the forests. It is also the largest consumer and the largest capitalist, manufacturer in the country. There is no question of protective duties here. The natural resources are in unmeasured abundance and the natural demand is increasing every day in volume and urgency. Organized skill and direction are the only needs of the country and these the Government possesses in a way which makes it their duty to step in and assist the development of local enterprise for which the necessary capital will be forthcoming in the country if the early risks of such employment are reasonably assured against. In the words of Captain Townsend where there is no private enterprise to interfere with it is not only wisdom but a duty for the state to start the required works. State help and State direction are required in India when new lines of industry are to be opened up and if given freely the expenditure will not only pay itself, but will enormously devolop the wealth of the country.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, commenting on the changes which Sir James Dormer, the local Commander-in-Chief, has recommended to be carried out in the Madras Native Army, says :—

Hitherto the Madras Army has not had a fair chance ; it has been handicapped because it has gone on for years in one groove, and nobody seems to have had the pluck to stand forward and demand for it a more enlightened administration. Sir James Dormer has done this, and he deserves thanks for his independence of action. He lately called for a return of the castes and classes doing duty with the Native regiments under his command. This return showed that there were in round figures 9,000 Mussulmans, 7,000 Telugus, 3,000 Tamils, 4,000 Sikhs, and other castes, the remainder—some 2,000—being made up of Pariahs, Mahrattas, and Native Christians. In the majority of regiments the number of Mussulmans was about equal to that of the Telugus. These are by no means a good type of native soldiers. Those obtained from the Telinga District, in fact, are very poor fighting material indeed. A superior and more warlike class is to be found among the Mussulmans in the Tamil Districts of the Carnatic and Mysore. Then, again, a large portion of Telugus have been recruited into the Madras infantry regiments. These men, well ordered and cleanly as they are known to be, are by no means remarkable for their fighting qualities. These two classes have latterly formed the bulk of the rank-and-file of the Madras army. Is it to be wondered, under these conditions, that that army has proved decidedly inferior to the Bengal troops ? Sir James Dormer, after consulting with those about him who represent local interests—for it has to be remembered that, being new to India, he can have no strong prejudices himself—has decided that there must be a complete revision of the recruiting arrangements, and he is very sanguine that, if reorganised in the manner he recommends, the Madras Army will regain the position it once held. What it has suffered from during the last decade has been systematic neglect. It has never been properly taken in hand, and it has gradually deteriorated under a policy of inaction. It will be interesting to learn how General Dormer proposes to arrange the details of his reforms. All we know at present is that he has laid down certain fundamental principles ; but these are established on what appears to be a sound and practical basis. This argues well for the ultimate success of the reorganisation, sweeping as it undoubtedly is.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE NATIONALISTS.

Speaking at the fortnightly meeting of the National Federation in Dublin on Wednesday, 24th ult., Mr. John Dillon, M. P., said : The Irish party had been accused by critics in Ireland of various crimes. They had been charged with great remissness of duty because in the course of the "no confidence" debate they did not force the hand of Mr. Gladstone and compel him to disclose all the details of the Home Rule Bill, he intended to introduce, and also to pledge himself as to what he would do in case the House of Lords rejected the Bill after it had passed the House of Commons. He could not understand how any man, having had experience in parliamentary tactics could for a moment ask a statesman to reveal to the world, to invite the discussion of the whole country upon the details of a Bill which his own Cabinet had not had an opportunity of discussing. But what did they do ? They took means to thoroughly inform Mr. Gladstone and his Ministers as to what were the demands that would satisfy Irish national opinion. They did not do so publicly ; they did not do so with offence, and in a tone as much as to say "We treat you as an enemy ;" but they did it privately. Mr. Gladstone was thoroughly well-informed as to what in their judgment would satisfy national opinion in Ireland, and what would not satisfy national opinion ; and he was perfectly convinced that Mr. Gladstone would not finally decide upon the form of any Home Rule Bill without consulting those who were entitled to speak for the majority of the Irish people. They were in possession of understandings and agreements which, in their judgment, if carried out—and he believied they would be honourably carried out—would satisfy the people of Ireland.

REPORTED TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that, according to rumours current, the main lines of the Home Rule Bill agreed to are something as follows :—

1. Present land legislation to remain undisturbed for five years.
2. Police and justiciary to be in the hands of the Dublin Parliament.
3. The balance of the Irish Church Fund to be placed at the disposal of the Irish Legislature.
4. The English Receiver-General of the first Home Rule Bill to be dispensed with. On the other hand,
5. There is to be only one Customs Department, and the Irish Parliament are not to have the power of levying separate duties.
6. The veto to be the royal veto exercised on the advice of an English Ministry.
7. Thirty Irish members to be retained at Westminster.

Mr. Gladstone is further reported to have been disinclined to give up his idea of a Receiver-General, but to have given way at last in deference to Irish representations.

The *Freeman's Journal* says Mr. Dillon's speech, in reply to open foes and candid friends of the Home Rule party tore to shreds the arguments put forward by the Unionists in England and by the Redmondite press in Ireland, to minimize the significance of the triumph of Home Rule. We have, for the first time in the history of Ireland, the Administration in the hands of the friends of the people. Drummond's name and the memory of his work are on every lip to-day. Mr. Morley has more power than Drummond and no less good-will. The Executive Government of Ireland is to-day (what it never was before, even in the days of Grattan's Parliament) in the hands of the Nationalists of Ireland. Nor is that all : Mr. Dillon's declaration makes assurance doubly sure that the Home Rule Bill to be produced next year will be framed in full view of the national needs of Ireland.

"EIGHT HOURS" IN COTTON MILLS.

The adjourned meeting of the Federation of Textile Operatives was held on Aug. 20 in the Lever Street Schools, Manchester. The meeting had been adjourned from Aug. 7 in order that the opinions of the textile operatives might be obtained as to the advisability of their supporting an Eight Hours Bill. Delegates were present to the number of 165 from all the cotton manufacturing centres of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire. Mr. D. Holmes, chairman of the Burnley Power Loom Weavers' Association, presided. After a protracted discussion a vote was taken, when there appeared—In favour of an Eight Hours Bill, 132 ; against, 21. Twelve delegates remained neutral owing to their constituents not having taken a vote on the question. After the voting a discussion arose as to the best policy to be pursued, and the general feeling of the meeting was that the textile workers should promote an Eight Hours Bill for their own trade alone. The voting of associations which have taken a ballot of their members on the question comes out as follows :—

	For.	Against.	Neutral.
Oldham and District Weavers' Association	1,822	818	—
Ashton-under-Lyne Weavers' Association	4,230	647	—
Blackburn Operative Cotton Spinners' Association	1,181	201	17
North-East Lancashire Card Room Hands	702	357	77
Blackburn Weavers' Association	2,999	2,414	104
Bury and Room Workers' Association	92	10	—
Darwin Operative Spinners' Association	2,449	1,656	—
Preston Weavers' Association	3,632	659	—
Bolton Operative Spinners	6,000	2,414	—
	23,107	9,176	198

THE COTTON CRISIS AND EASTERN EXPORTS.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes :—

The present crisis in the cotton trade is so acute, and is so far-reaching in its results on the prospects and prosperity of a great industry and the well-being of a vast population, that it is advisable to study even the remote causes which have conduced to a condition fraught with peril and distress. The panaceas, advocated in the reduction of wages to reduce cost of production and the reduction of hours to lessen over-production are both being urged with passion and desperation by those whose interests in this great struggle are those of life and death. But before any irretrievable step be taken which may paralyse still further the cotton industry of Lancashire it would be well to look around and estimate the present condition of the cotton industry of the world, and more particularly of the East. If Lancashire still held the position of being the spinner of cotton yarns for the whole world the demand of the Lancashire operatives for an eight-hour day would have in it the elements of a wise self-interest, and labour would be rightly demanding a larger share in a great prosperity ; but is it not the fact that the present crisis is mainly produced by shrinkage in cotton exports and that Lancashire no longer holds her former unique position ? The following figures, giving the cotton exports for the first seven months of this year compared with the same months of the previous two years, show how remarkable has been this shrinkage of exports :—

	Piece-Goods. Yards.	Cotton Yarns. lbs.
1892	2,830,244,000	131,712,500
1891	2,819,725,100	141,941,200
1890	2,919,421,600	150,402,500

Thus it is seen that in the short period of two years the exports of cotton yarns have decreased by 26,000,000 lb., and those of piece-goods by over 100,000,000 yards. The arrest of over-production will not cure the malady of lessened demand, and in the face of the competition induced by the cheap labour and long hours of the operatives of Bombay and Japan the Lancashire operatives may take a fatal step in reducing hours at the present moment, and treating the position as one which has been solely caused by the greed of manufacturers to produce instead of by the inability of buyers to purchase. Truly, we find ourselves here in a vicious circle, and it may be contended that if production were lessened buyers would be more eager. This may be so, but, on the other hand, if the cost of production be increased, buyers may purchase elsewhere, and the initial cause of the present crisis—the shrinkage of exports—may thereby be accentuated.

Lancashire is not the only place with an overstocked market, and where over-production is asserted to be the cause of diminishing profits. In Japan the same condition prevails. Japan, China, and India were at the time of the great prosperity of the cotton industry in England the countries whose insatiable demands kept all the spindles and looms of Lancashire busy. India has since then established her own mills, and has wrested from Manchester her Eastern export trade in low counts. Japan has within the last ten years founded a power-spinning cotton industry to supply her own needs, thus abolishing one of the markets for Bombay yarns, and seriously affecting Manchester exports. Russia is under Government stimulus, beginning to grow extensively her own cotton for home consumption ; and America, whose ingenuity in the invention of labour-saving machinery counteracts to some extent the evil influences of Protection, is fast becoming a formidable competitor. At a moment when all information regarding the state of the cotton industry of the world is of vital importance, we note with interest that the British Minister in Japan has made a valuable report to his Government on the industries of that country. The memorandum is based on special consular reports from each district. A large part of the report is taken up with the consideration of the present condition of the cotton-spinning industry of Japan, in which frequent reference is made to the letter of the *Manchester Guardian's* correspondent on cotton-spinning in Japan. Japan is a cotton-growing country, and the staple articles of dress of the whole population are cotton fabrics : hence Japan is an important market in the cotton trade. What, however, is the state of things ? There are thirty-eight cotton mills in Japan, all of which have been established during the last ten years. Their total production of yarn amounted in 1890 to 43,000,000 lb. In 1888 the importation of cotton yarns reached their highest limit, namely, 63,000,000 lb. ; in two years it had decreased to 42,000,000 lb. At the same time the importation of raw cotton has increased from 7,000,000 lb. in 1886 to 46,000,000 lb. in 1890 ; but we are informed that, "rapid as the development of the cotton-spinning industry has been in Japan, the condition of the mills is the reverse of flourishing. Every locality has the same story to tell of dwindling dividends and depreciated shares," and it is stated, on the authority of Mr. Lay, that "although in 1889 nine of the thirty-eight mills paid dividends ranging from 10 per cent. to 28 per cent., in 1890 three of this number were worked at a loss and the dividends of the other six had fallen on an average to less than 8 per cent., while for the first six months of 1891 only three mills showed a profit on their working. The shares of the different companies showed a similar decline. In 1888 and 1889 they were mostly quoted at a high premium ; by the summer of 1890 many had fallen below par ; and at the present time in no single instance are the shares of a company at par, many, in fact, standing as low as 50 per cent. discount." The cause of this sudden depression of a once-flourishing industry is stated to be over-production, and at the Japanese cotton spinner's conference in November 1890 it was averred that the annual production of cotton yarns in Japan amounted to 156,000,000 lb., and that the demand only reached 105,000,000 lb : hence that 51,000,000lb. were produced in excess of demand. These figures must be received with considerable reserve.

A rearrangement of export and import duties is the remedy suggested, and the abolition of the import duty on raw cotton and of the export duty on homespun yarn and an increased duty on foreign imported yarns are suggestions which may be naturally expected in a country which relies on Protection. Japan has, however, not yet recognised the fact that the true remedy lies in Free Trade, and that this once achieved she could, owing to the cheapness of labour and the frugality of her people, become the most formidable competitor with Lancashire. A comparison of the cost of labour per pound of yarn turned out demonstrates at once that—other conditions being equal—the advantages are enormously in favour of the millowner of the East. In Oldham the cost of labour per pound of yarn is 1·11*d.*, in Bombay 0·99*d.*, and in Japan only 0·49*d.* It is important at the present crisis that these figures should be seriously considered by the delegates of the Lancashire operatives, and it must be borne in mind by them that a slight increase in the cost of production may result in changing entirely the centre of production. Japan is seeking new outlets for her overstocked home market, and she may not be slow to perceive that the new line of steamers which has brought her into close and rapid communication with America might be one element, while cheap labour is the other, in enabling her to spin cotton yarns for British mills. It can ultimately be no more difficult for Japan to export yarns to England than it has been for England to export yarns to Japan. The whole matter is regulated by the question of price and at the present crisis, which is so grave as to be recently stated by one of your correspondents to be bringing "ruin to the doors of our mills and weaving sheds," it is of the most momentous importance that the operatives should consider that by following a short-sighted policy based on ignorance of the conditions of labour and production prevailing elsewhere, and by increasing cost of production at home, we may run the danger of not only losing our Eastern exports but of permanently paralysing the trade by the introduction of Eastern imports. In the wise consideration of labour questions at home it is absolutely necessary to know and understand the state of the labour market abroad, and in the presents deliberations on the cotton crisis, its causes and it remedies, the actual condition and the probable future of the cotton industries of India, Japan and Russia should be made the subject of exhaustive study and inquiry.

There is great depression in the Clyde shipping building trade, no orders being booked owing to shortness of freights. On August 19 hundreds of men in various yards were paid off, and hundreds more are thrown idle. The depression is also reflected in marine engineering, and it is thought that the wages of iron and steel workers will have to be reduced, so that cheapness of material may induce companies to place orders.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—Treacher & Co., Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

An automatic telephone exchange, that is to say a telephone exchange without operators to make the required connections between the various subscribers who wish to talk, is the latest American novelty. The invention has been brought out by the Strowger Automatic Telephone Company of New York, who are now exhibiting a model exchange at work. Each subscriber is provided with five small "keys," or circuit makers, respectively numbered units, tens, hundreds, and thousands. The fifth key is intended to release the connection after the conversation has taken place. Suppose a subscriber wishes to "call up" another subscriber, whose number is 131, he presses the unit key once, the tens key thrice, and the hundreds key once. The closing of the circuits in connection with these keys actuates a small piece of apparatus only 4 by 4 by 6 inches in dimensions apportioned to each subscriber in the central exchange, and this device makes the required connections between the lines. It is only necessary to keep the apparatus in good repair.

Meteorologists have supposed a connection between sun spots and the weather, to the effect that a period of minimum number of spots is usually followed by abnormally hot weather. The recent intense heat, however, lags so long behind the last minimum as to verge on the ensuing maximum and the auroral display which attends it. No doubt the ardent and ingenious meteorologist can furnish an explanation of this apparent anomaly, to his own satisfaction at least. The fickleness of the weather is proverbial, and hence the fascination of meteorology for a certain class of investigators, who delight to trace the law or semblance of law which runs through all the diversities of the phenomena. We need not wonder if their predicitions are often falsified, and their most cherished theories have to be abandoned.

Mr. Cowper Ranyard has obtained from Mr. Dunn, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, what seems to be a photograph of "ball lightning"—the first ever taken. The luminous blotch on the plate has a striking resemblance to the disc of a marigold or sunflower. It is in fact, a plain circle of light with a border of rays like small flames. The plate is further speckled and streaked with smaller luminosities. It was obtained just before the fireball vanished, and judging from its likeness to some figures of electrical discharges we should say it really is a picture of the ball.

Just as the existence of ball lightning has often been doubted, so as the occurrence of "a bolt from the blue," that is to say lightning from a clear sky. The ancients have recorded a number of instances of men and statues having been struck in fine weather, and some of these cases, with others in modern times, have been given by Arago in his "Meteorogical Essays;" but the accounts are not sufficiently scientific to exclude all doubt. For instance, we might suppose the sky not absolutely free from clouds, although there was no apparent thundercloud; or we are left uncertain as to whether thunder was heard and a flash seen. According to a recent report, however, several flashes of lightning occurred at Oberhausen, Germany, in a perfectly cloudless sky, and were not only accompanied by thunder, but struck and damaged some buildings. Pending further and more definite particulars of the phenomenon, we may remark that Mr. Adie, an American meteorologist, has drawn very powerful sparks from a Franklin kite floating under a cloudless sky, at an altitude of several thousand feet, on a fine summer day. There is no doubt that the atmosphere is sometimes very highly charged with electricity, even in splendid weather.

Professor Palmieri, from numerous observations on atmospheric electricity extending over many years, has come to the conclusion that when there is a charge of negative electricity in the atmosphere, either during a serene or stormy sky, it is due to a fall of rain, hail, or snow at a certain distance not exceeding 70 kilometres. There is an exception to the rule in the case of a shower of volcanic ashes or sand whirled up from the ground. In connection with the above instance of cloudless lightning, it would be interesting to find out whether there was not a fall of rain, hail, snow, or even a thunderstorm, within 70 kilometres of Oberhausen.

M. Tisserand, who succeeds the late Admiral Monchez as director of the Observatory, Paris, was born in 1845, and educated at the Ecole Normale Superieure in 1863. Five years later he was sent to observe the total eclipse of the sun in Siam, where the old king, taking him by the chin, was fairly astonished to see a "savant" without a beard. He is the youngest member of the Institute, which he entered in 1878.

The State Council of the Canton of Le Valais, Switzerland, have decided to make a systematic and scientific study of the glaciers in the district, and their example will probably be followed in other Alpine cantons so that in future there will be less likelihood of lamentable accidents from avalanches of ice. Dr. Forel's report on the glaciers of Le Valais has recently been published, and is very instructive. He attributes the great catastrophes in the high Alps to variations in the glaciers. A glacier not only invades fields and destroys chalets, but barricades valleys, arrests the flow of rivers, forms artificial lakes which burst their bounds and discharges avalanches of ice.

There is a popular notion that glaciers increase and diminish in size every seven years, but Dr. Forel puts the period at 35 to 50 years. In 1850 the Alpine glaciers attained their maximum, and then diminished in size until 1875, when they began to grow again; but many have not yet attained another maximum. He proposes that these maxima and minima should be carefully studied, and that warnings should be given when the glaciers approach a dangerous condition of development.

A new surveying instrument, which is really a combined compass and clinometer, and specially intended for explorers and surveyors in new countries, or for mining engineers, has been introduced by Mr. J. H. Steward, 406, Strand, W. C. The apparatus when dismounted from the tripod will go into a side pocket, and with the auxiliary plane table weighs only 17lbs. It measures vertical as well as horizontal angles.

The Collapsible Opera and Field Glass Company, of Furnival-street, E.C., have introduced a pocket lunette with spiral tubes which are lengthened or shortened at will, and the glass is brought to a focus by means of elbow joints which are bent or unbent by the fingers in holding the glass to the eyes. No adjusting screws are required, and the lunette shuts up in small compass for the pocket.

The "Adirondacks" are a favourite camping-ground and hunting-field of New Yorkers, and it is satisfactory to hear that the Legislature of the State have taken steps to preserve the forests in the heart of this romantic and interesting region as a public park like those of the Yellowstone and Yosemite Valley.

Messrs. Woodhouse and Rawson have built an electric canoe, 18ft. long by 3ft. 9in. in beam, and having a draught of 1ft. The hull is of mahogany, and she is fitted with a half-horse power electric motor, driven by Epstein accumulators. She will carry four persons, and attain a speed of over six miles an hour.

Electrical engineers are endeavouring to get up a testimonial to Mr. Samuel A. Varley, brother of the late Cromwell F. Varley, the well-known inventor, and son of Cornelius Varley, the artist, one of the founders of the old Water Colour Society, now the Royal Institute. Mr. S. A. Varley shares with Wheatstone and Dr. Werner Siemens, of Berlin, the honour to being one of the first to introduce the self-exciting dynamo, which is now all but universal. The share each had in this invention has been clearly set forth by the late Robert Sabine. Dr. Werner Siemens first called the attention of the public to the principle of the machine in a paper read at the Berlin Academy on January 17, 1867; Mr. S. A. Varley first took out a patent for it on December 24, 1866, and Wheatstone, according to his own statement, was the first to complete and try a machine of the kind. We are much mistaken if the principle was not disclosed earlier by a Danish inventor called Soren Hjorth, but Hjorth was before his time, whereas Varley, Siemens and Weatstone were not too early for their ideas to come into practice.

Strenuous efforts continue to be made to induce Belgian coalmasters to extend their sphere of activity abroad, especially in Eastern Europe. King Leopold's consul in Galaiz has just transmitted to the Commercial Museum in Brussels a detailed statement concerning the fuel import trade in Roumania. "The importation of coal into this country," he writes, "is becoming more and more considerable. Up to the present England has scarcely had a rival for the supply of the combustible; but I see no reason why Belgian coal should not compete with the British mineral, particularly in view of the great development of the commercial and maritime relations between Roumania and Belgium." "The import of coal by way of Sulina, the principal mouth of the Danube, which in 1881 was only 80,573 tons, had in 1891," he adds, "attained a total of 249,766 tons." Having regard to the apparently determined attempts which have recently been, and are being, made to introduce Belgian coal into countries which have hitherto almost exclusively obtained their supplies of the fuel from Grest Britain, it would seem to behove our colliery proprietors and agents to maintain a vigilant eye on their export outlets, and to take decisive steps whereby any endeavour to weaken our industrial position abroad may be timely frustrated.

NOTICES.

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Send for our Catalogue of all makes.
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ROSE
(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.
The names of diseases it cures at once—
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.
Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.
☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

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Anyone who[illegible] to undergo m[illegible] citement o[illegible]

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It allays nervous exci[illegible] restores the nervous sys[illegible] dition (by natural means) ventive and cure for biliou[illegible] skin eruptions, impure bl[illegible] face, giddiness, feverishness[illegible] want of appetite, sourness[illegible] constipation, vomiting, thirst[illegible] move the effects of errors of eat[illegible]

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK[illegible]—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic[illegible] matic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on[illegible] appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRU[illegible]

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist[illegible] a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own d[illegible] if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

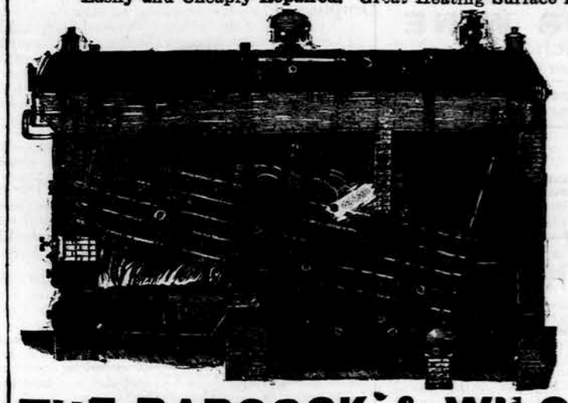
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A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
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Apply NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

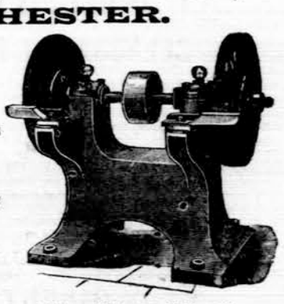
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ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST
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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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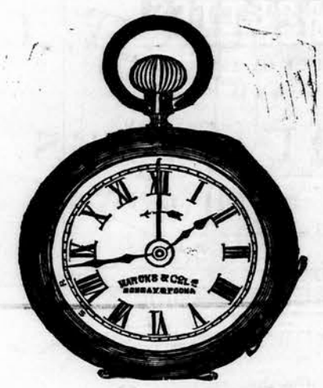
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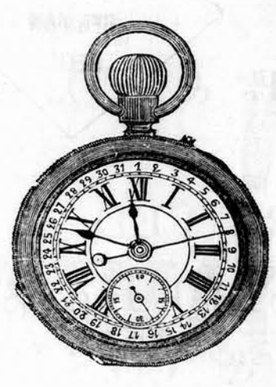
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Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.
REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.

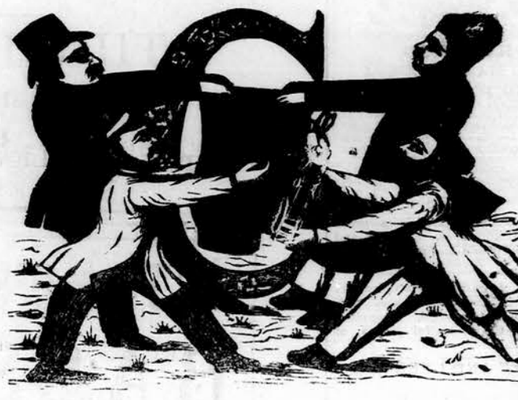
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HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
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LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

Thoroughly Waterproof Boots, in three qualities, from A to C, each quality strong and reliable, neatly finished.

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